JULY, 1793.] THE [NUMBER 3294.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 3, 1793.

Just Published, by
THOMAS DOBSON,
Bookseller, at the stone-house, in Second street, Philadelphia,
VOLUME IX. OF
ENCYCLOPÆDIA;
Or Dictionary of Arts, Sciences, and Miscellaneous Literature,
On a Plan entirely new.

By which the different Sciences and Arts are digested into the form of distinct Treatises or Systems.

THIS volume contains Hydrostatics, Hygrometer, History of Japan, Iceland, Jerusalem, Jews, India, Insects, Insurance, Ireland, Italy, Kamtschatka, Knighthood, Language, Law, Lemery, Lexicography, Light, Logic, Machine, Magnet, Magnetism, Mahometanism, Malta, Manufactures, Mathematics, Matter, Measures, Mechanics, Medicine, Metals, Meteorology, Mexico, Mineralogy, Money, Monsters, Moon, Morocco, Motion, Music, Navigation, Newfoundland, Nitre, Nobility, Numbers, Optics, Painting, Pantheon, Pantometer, Pastoral Life, Pendulum, Perpetual Motion, Perspective, Pharmacy, Philosophy, Physiognomy, Planets, Poetry, Portugal, Prussia, Pulse, Pyrometer, Quadrature, Quadrupeds, Quicksilver, Reflection, Refraction, Religion, Rhetoric, Russia, Sacrifices, Saltpetre, Sculpture, Shadows, Shells, Ships, Silk, Sleep, Smoke, Sound, Spain, Spectacles, Spectrum, Spirit, Statics, Steam, Steel, Stones, Sublime, Surveying, Sweden, Switzerland, Telescope, Thermometer, Time, Tin, Trade, Trees, Turkey, Turkey-Company, Turkey-Trade, Turkey-Work, Turnery, Turning, Turnpike, Vegetation, Vision, Volcano, Water, Weather, Weights, Whale-Fishery, Wind, Wine, Wood, Wool, Writing, Zeal, Zodiac, Zone, with a great variety of Biographical and Miscellaneous Articles.—Illustrated with thirty-one elegant copperplates.

CONDITIONS.

I. The work is printing on superfine paper, and new types, (cast for the purpose) which will be occasionally renewed before they contract a worn appearance.

II. The work is furnished in boards, in *volumes* or *half volumes* as subscribers chuse, the price of the whole *volumes*, Five Dollars each, of the *half volumes*, Two Dollars and two-thirds of a Dollar each. Ten Dollars entry money, to be paid on subscribing, the volumes or half volumes finished to be paid when delivered, the price of one volume to be paid in advance, and the price of each succeeding volume to be paid on delivering the volume preceding it. No part of the work will be delivered unless paid for.

III. In the course of publication will be delivered about five hundred copperplates, elegantly engraved in Philadelphia; which by far exceed in number those given in any other Scientific Dictionary. At the close of the publication will be delivered, an elegant Frontispiece, the Dedication, Preface, and proper Title Pages for the different volumes.

*** It is expected the work will be comprised in about Eighteen volumes in quarto.

The subscription will continue open on the above terms till the first day of September next, to give opportunity to those who are not yet subscribers, to come forward.

Those who have subscribed, and got only a small part of the work, are requested to complete their setts, as far as published, as soon as possible, as after the first of next September, by which time the Tenth Volume is expected to be ready, the Publisher will not consider himself bound to make up those setts which are not completed up to that period.

Philadelphia, June 15, 1793.

STOLEN on Saturday the 1st day of this instant, out of the pasture of the subscriber, living on Yellow-breeches creek, 4 miles from Harrisburgh and two miles from Adam Weaver's mill, a black MARE, rising 13 years old, about 15 hands high has a few white hairs on her forehead, and a white stripe on each side of her neck, occasioned by her wearing a yoke, and is a natural trotter, (not very free otherways). The thief is supposed to go by the name of William Keyler, is about 5 feet 8 inches high, and is of a very swarthy complexion, has a mark on his left leg, and is a fuller by trade: had on and took with him, a claret coloured coat, with white plated buttons, full trimmed, and a brown worsted jacket, with corded velvet breeches. Whoever takes up said mare, so as the owner may get her again, and secures the thief, so that he be brought to justice, shall have FIVE POUNDS reward, or THREE POUNDS for the mare, and reasonable charges paid by

JOHN MILLER.

Cumberland County, June 3, 1793. §

TO BE SOLD,

THE Messuages and Tenements, with about 17 acres of Land, a good part of which may be made meadow of the best kind; it is situate on the brow of the hill, on the north side of the Lancaster road, just over the Middle Ferry, west of Schuylkill: on this place is a good stone dwelling-house, a frame stable, with other improvements. For particulars enquire of WILLIAM BISPHAM, two miles from the said ferry, on Marshall's road.

June 24. ‡

Eight Dollars Reward.

WAS stolen out of the stable, in West-Caln township, Chester county, in the night of the 11th instant, a chunk of a brown Mare, about 14 hands high, 8 years old this spring, a natural trotter, has a star in her forehead, the main hangs all on the right side, a small lameness in the off hind leg at times, but not much to be noticed. Any person returning, or informing the owner of said creature, and securing the thief, so as he be brought to justice, shall have the above reward, and for the mare Four Dollars, paid by

WILLIAM TRUMAN.

17th of 6th mo. 1793. *

A FULLER

WILL find encouragement, by applying to the subscriber, living in Loudown county, Virginia, near Leesburgh, who has a mill in good order, and has been occupied by a fuller from the state of Pennsylvania for two years past. None need apply, but such as can come well recommended.

June 10, 1793. * JOSEPH BRADEN.

Cincinnati of Pennsylvania.

THE annual meeting of the Pennsylvania State Society of Cincinnati, will be held on the FOURTH OF JULY next, at the State-house. The Members are desired to meet precisely at 9 o'clock in the morning; at which time and place such members of the different State Societies as are in this city, will be pleased to give their attendance.

The Society will Dine at Mr. Oeller's Hotel. Dinner on the table precisely at 3 o'clock.

JOSEPH HOWELL, Sec'ry.

June 20.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the public in general, and his friends and customers in particular, that he has removed from the house where he formerly resided, to the inn lately occupied by Mrs. Sidney Paul, well known by the sign of the Indian King, in Market-street, where he has laid in a stock of the best of liquors, which he will always make it his study to procure. He has good accommodations for travellers, with their horses and carriages; requests a continuance of the patronage and encouragement of the public, and subscribes himself,

Their humble servant.

MICHAEL KITTS.

N. B. Horses taken in at livery, and horses and chairs to hire. *

Eight Dollars Reward.

RAN away this morning, the 14th day of June, from the subscriber, living in the township of Northampton, Burlington county, and state of New-Jersey, an apprentice lad, named Benjamin Howard, about 5 feet 9 inches high, light complexion, light brown hair, about 18 years of age; took with him two suits of cloaths, one of fustian, and one of jean, both olive coloured, two shirts, one a fine one, marked on the hip N. H. three pair of stockings, two of which are cotton and wool, light blue mixture, the other white cotton with blue rings round the tops, one pair of homespun linnen trowsers, striped, lie colour, pale blue and white, two pair of shoes, one of calf skin, some money in silver, and a new castor hat; it is supposed he is gone towards his father's in the lower Jersey; he is a pretty good looking young fellow. Whoever will secure the said runaway in any gaol, so that his master may have him again, shall be entitled to the above reward, from

‡ ISAAC HAINES.

Sixteen Dollars Reward.

RAN away on the 8th instant, from the subscriber, living in Fairfield township, Cumberland county, New-Jersey, a Negro woman, named SYLVIA, with a young female child, about three months old. She is about thirty years old, and has a blemish in her left eye; had on a wire bonnet, a calico gown, and a red skirt. It is expected that she went away with a Negro man, who calls himself Thomas Sample, but likely he may change his name; he is a stout young Negro, had on a felt hat, grey coat, lined with yellow flannel, corduroy breeches, and some other cloaths. It is expected they have a forged pass with them. Any person securing them in Cumberland gaol, or bringing them to their master, shall have the above reward, or eight dollars for the woman and child.

JOHN POWELL.

N. B. Said Tom has an obligation for her freedom, but has not paid any of it off.

NOTICE is hereby given to the creditors of John Bilderback, of the county of Salem, an insolvent debtor, that they meet at the house of Edward Siddons, in the town of Salem, on the 17th day of September next, in order to receive a dividend of all the money that has come to hand belonging to said Bilderback's estate.

JONATHAN GIBBS,) Assignees.
ELIJAH CATTELL,)

Salem, New-Jersey,
June 11, 1793. *

NOTICE is hereby given to the creditors of Samuel Barber, of the county of Salem, an insolvent debtor, that they meet at the house of Henry Sparks, in the town of Salem, on the 18th day of September next, in order to receive a dividend of all the money that is come to hand belonging to said Barber's estate.

JACOB HUFTY,) Assignees.
JONATHAN GIBBS,)

Salem, New-Jersey,
June 14, 1793. ¶

PUBLIC notice is hereby given to the creditors of Rebecca Randolph, and Isaac Scull, prisoners now in actual confinement for debt in the gaol of the county of Cumberland, in the state of New-Jersey, to appear before two of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, holden in and for the said county, at the house of Jonathan Lummis, Inn-keeper, in Bridge-Town, on Wednesday, the 3d day of July next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, to shew cause, if any they have, why assignments of said debtors estates respectively should not then be made, and the said debtors discharged pursuant to law.

REBECCA RANDOLPH,
* ISAAC SCULL.
June 8, 1793.

WAS found, between the Fox Chase and Frankford, on the Bristol Road, a small sum of money in Bank notes. The owner, proving his property, and paying charges, may have them again, by applying to JAMES MELONE, near the 13 mile stone, on said road. *

Bensalem, Bucks county,
June 2, 1793.

Norristown, June 13, 1793.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, at the house of Jacob Zeeber, innkeeper, in Marlborough township, on Tuesday the sixteenth day of July next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a certain Tract or Piece of located Land, situate in the township aforesaid; bounded by lands of Henry Deats, Leonard Snyder, and others; containing three hundred acres, be the same more or less, with the appurtenances thereunto belonging. Taken in execution, and to be sold, as the estate of John Patton, deceased, by

HENRY KOOKEN, Sheriff.

To the Public,
CATHARINE DIEMER's
Infallible UNCTION, or OINTMENT for the SCALD HEAD, is sold by the subscriber, living in Kensington, near the burying-ground, in the Northern Liberties of Philadelphia.

THIS universal Ointment heals and eradicates the aboveaid scald head entirely, without any pain, which several hundred formerly afflicted persons, residing in this and the neighbouring states, can testify, some of whom had been in a very distressed situation with that malady for forty years, and by this valuable ointment perfectly cured of this long and loathsome leprosy; also a number of poor children two years old, who have suffered the most excruciating pains and anguish, occasioned by ignorant empirics, and unskilful quacks in this dangerous malady, have, by their parents using this unction, been happily cured: Likewise have been entirely restored, many of our continental troops, whose inveterate leprosy was deemed dangerous and incurable, which occasioned their discharge from our army, previous to their application of this sovereign remedy.

This salutary unction or ointment, formerly prepared by Catharine Diemer, is only prepared and vended by the subscriber, at the above specified place, and no where else, with proper directions respecting its happy use, and is offered to the afflicted part of the public, by SOPHIA KREESSEL, daughter of the late John Bellin, deceased, and wife to Andrew Kressel.

N. B. Children and grown persons, afflicted with scald heads, are received at her house, and an infallible cure of that leprosy is warranted by her.

At said place may be had, universal pills for the Gravel, and its malignant stages, as well as a safe strengthening restorative for the weakness and pains in the back; said pills administering immediate relief to the afflicted.

Eight Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Alexandria township, Huntingdon county, and state of New-Jersey, on the 3d of June instant, a certain WILLIAM GOODEN, an apprentice, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, stout built, red full faced, dark brown hair, tied, eighteen years of age, had on and took with him a dark grey linsey fulled coat and jacket, 2 pair striped trowsers, 1 pair ditto fustian, 2 flax and tow shirts, no shoes, a half worn felt hat, with white looping; also stole and took with him a fiddle, 1 large gammon, 1 loaf of bread, and other provisions; it is supposed he has gone for Sunbury. Whoever takes up the said apprentice, and secures him in any gail, so that his master may have him again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, if brought home, paid by

JOHN SUMMERS, *

June 7, 1793.

Norristown, Montgomery county, June 8th, 1793.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, at the house of George Webster, Inkeeper, in Moreland township, on Friday, the twelfth day of July next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, two certain messuages and tracts of land, situate in Abington township, the one containing forty-six acres of land, bounded by the old York road, and land of William Tennant, William Jenkins, and others, whereon are erected a stone dwelling-house and barn, a tan-yard, with a stone bark-house, &c. The other of them containing one hundred acres, bounded by land of Robert Fletcher, John Hollowell, and others, whereon are erected a good dwelling-house, barn and stables, &c. with all and singular the appurtenances thereto belonging; the whole taken in execution, and to be sold, as the estate of Moses Sheppard, by

HENRY KOOKEN, Sheriff.

Sixteen Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, a mulatto boy, named Stephen, about 20 years of age; had on, a white shirt, new ticklenburg trowsers, a blue sailor jacket, shoes with plated buckles; he is much marked with the small-pox, is a short well-set fellow, and has a sour countenance; he broke open a trunk and stole two ten dollar bank notes, five Spanish milled dollars, and some small pieces of silver. Whoever takes up said slave, and brings him home to his master, or secures him in any goal, so that his master may get him again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

RICHARD WESCOAT.

Gloucester county, New-Jersey, May 20, 1793. †

HEBREW LANGUAGE.

AT 6 o'clock in the evening, in the Friends Grammar School-room, South Fourth-street, is opened by J. M. RAY, from Edinburgh, lately from Paris, a Hebrew Class, with disquisitions concerning the nature, origin and progress of languages, as in his former practice for a number of years, and also a comparative view of the Eastern, the Western and the Modern Languages, Philosophy, Oratory and Poetry, as the Hebrew, Chaldee, Syriac, Samaritan, Ethiopic, Arabic, Persian, the Greek and Latin, the English, French, &c. Modern Languages. The French and other Foreigners are taught English in the most speedy method.

N. B. The Hebrew being scientific, describes the nature of things, and displays the true philosophy, astronomy, &c. It is the key to the phraseology of the New Testament as well as the Old, and the Pagan theology and mythology, and all antiquities, and is the easiest language to learn, so that mere English scholars acquire it in a few months.

TO BE SOLD,
In Pennsbury Manor,

A VALUABLE Plantation or Tract of Land, containing about two hundred acres, situate in the Manor of Pennsbury, in the county of Bucks, five miles distant from the borough of Bristol, one mile from the river Delaware, half a mile from a landing upon Crozier's creek, and from thence wood and timber may be carried to the city of Philadelphia, about twenty-five miles from the latter; from thirty to forty acres whereof has been partly cleared, the rest woodland, well timbered with white oak, black oak and hickory. There are several choice springs upon this tract, and a considerable quantity of meadow may be made. Whoever inclines to purchase, by applying to the subscriber, at No. 42, on the south side of Sassafras street, in the city of Philadelphia, may be further informed of the conditions and terms of sale.

CORNELIA M'NACHTANE.

Also for sale, a Copper Caboose, two Spy Glasses, a Fusee, two Sea Books, with some Maps. Enquire as above.

Wrought Iron Chests
Made and sold by
JOHN WUCHERER,
Near the Bank of North-America, Chesnut-street, Philadelphia;

Where gentlemen may be accomodated with the above mentioned article of any size, of the best quality.

He also performs most other kinds of
Black and White Smiths Work,
On the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms.

April 23, tbctf.

TO BE LET,

A LOT, with a compleat stone dwelling-house, in a suitable place for a store or a tradesman of almost any kind; it would be a suitable place for a Cutler, as there is a compleat fall of water before the door, with plenty of water for almost any kind of water-works tilt-hammers and blade-mill may be easily erected, a convenient tan-yard, with a bark-mill worked by water, and many other conveniences if required; the premises are situated within ten miles of the borough of Wilmington, and one mile of Kennet square, in Kennet township, Chester county. Any person applying to the subscriber, living near the place, may view the premises, and know the terms, which will be moderate. Immediate entranee will be given, by

¶ JOB PACKER.

FIVE DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away, on the 20th May last, from the subscriber, living in Bensalem township, county of Bucks and state of Pennsylvania, a strong hearty able Negroe man, named Tobe, twenty-three years of age, about five feet nine inches high, pretty black, shows his teeth and gums very much when he laughs, which he does very frequently, his knees turn considerably inwards; he is apt to get in liquor, swears and is impertinent and saucy when intoxicated; he is well acquainted with all kind of plantation work, being brought up to the farming business: Had on when he went away, an old hat, tow shirt and trowsers, a good deal worn, an old under-jacket, the fore part of it striped velvet, with corduroy backs, and sugar-loaf buttons, and an old pair of shoes and buckles, but will be likely to supply himself with other cloaths. Whoever apprehends the said runaway servant, and brings him home, or secures him in any prison, so that his master may get him again, shall have the above reward, and all reasonable charges, paid by

ABRAHAM LARUE, junr.

N. B. All persons are forbid to harbour the said negro, at their peril. If the above negro returns home to his master, he shall meet with the same usuage as formerly, which was with the utmost lenity.

June 5th, 1793. †

WANTED,

TWO or three active young Lads, from 12 to 16 years of age, as apprentices to the White and Black-smiths business. Enquire of the printers of the Pennsylvania Gazette.

N. B. None but such as can be well recommended need apply.

Philadelphia, April 23, 1793.

PARIS, April 10.

INSURGENTS IN BRITTANY.

Letter from the Executive Council, dated Paris, April 8, to the National Convention.

The intelligence from the departments continues favourable; recruiting progreſſes in the department of inferior Loire. The detachments ſent from Rennes have returned to that city, after having driven the inſurgents from their laſt retreat near Voray. Several miſled citizens have thrown themſelves on the mercy of the patriots, and have given in the names of their leaders. The guilty that are taken will be judged rigorouſly.

Throughout the whole country in the environs of Breſt tranquility is reſtored. The communes, within which the inſurgents are, have fulfilled all the conditions impoſed, even thoſe of the payment of expences.

Several communes in the diſtrict of Lambale have come themſelves to pay their reſpective quota, and aſk to comply with the law for recruiting without conſtraint.

The chief of the rebels in thoſe parts is called Bras de Forge Bois Hardi, ci-devant Lieutenant of the royal naval regiment.

The whole right bank of the Loire is completely reſtored to order. The diſtrict of Savenay was on the 2d yet in the power of the enemy; but the troops of the republic were in full march towards that quarter, to drive off the rebels.

If ever city deſerved well of the country, that of Painbent has; their national guard is indefatigable; had it not been for their extraordinary reſiſtance, the enemy would have become maſters of the commerce and navigation of Nantz, which muſt next have fallen and cauſed the over-running of the whole department.

The crew of the frigate Capricieuſe, and principally Capt. Savarry, who commands her, have render eſſential ſervices; their frequent ſorties have every where intimidated the enemy, and contributed greatly to clear that coaſt.

But Nantz is not yet free from inquietude. The aſſemblage of rebels is yet conſiderable on the left bank of the Loire: It is the city of Machecoul that the revolted appear to make their centre; driven by the forces that were in the departments of Vendee and Deux Sevres, they have collected at Machecoul their proviſions, ammunition, and a formidable artillery. They are alſo in poſſeſſion Bourgneuſ, Noermountiers and part of coaſt: but General Labourdonnaye, who is at Nantz, and who has ſettled a plan of operation with General Berruyer, only waits for a few troops to attack the rebels in all quarters, and compleat their ſubjection.

According to a letter from St. Brieaux it appears that the conſpirators Deſilles and Dubart and others, who had eſcaped the moſt rigorous ſearch, have periſhed on their paſſage to Jerſey.

Such is, Citizen Preſident, the ſituation of that department, ſuch as the letters received by the executive council announce it to be. The miniſter at war is taking meaſures for the total diſperſion of the rebels. The executive council will give accounts of theſe to the committee of public ſafety.

April 21.

Marat has not obeyed the decree which ordered him to be ſent to the Abbaye priſon. He does not ſhew himſelf to the Convention; but his Journal appears regularly every day. The new Miniſter of Juſtice, Gobier, wrote to the Convention on the 17th, that he employed all the means in his power to put the decree againſt Marat in execution—but in vain. The Jacobins, who have this fellow at preſent as the Preſident of their club, carried a formal accuſation againſt the Girondiſts of the Convention, on the 15th, proviſionally demanding that 22 members of that party ſhould be excluded the Convention.

How this conteſt will terminate it is impoſſible to know—but it may be preſumed that the Girondiſt party, although the moſt numerous, will be deſtroyed in the end. It has employed the utmoſt addreſs to procure a majority, by getting the Jacobins choſen as commiſſioners to the departments and to the armies; but for whoſe recall the latter are buſily occupying themſelves, in order to re-aſſume their ſuperiority; and if they are not able to procure this by number, they well know how to obtain it by terror. Thus it is, that through every period of the revolution, the minority has generally dictated laws to the majority.

The Bourbons ſet out for Marſeilles on the 12th inſt. whither they are to be conducted at eaſy journies. On the 10th inſt. the duke of Orleans, as cowardly as he is wicked, cried very bitterly when he was obliged to depart. He appeared to foreſee that he ſhould never return—His party is entirely ruined, and every day ſome of his adherents are arreſted.—Many people think that he will periſh by the Guillotine. His ſiſter, the dutcheſs of Bourbon, was quite raving previous to getting into the carriage—however, ſhe was forced to take the fatal journey. Of all thoſe proſcribed, the young Count de Beaujolois is the only one regretted.—Every one is aſtoniſhed that ſo virtuous a Princeſs as the Dutcheſs of Orleans ſhould not be able to eſcape the decree of the Convention.

We have at length the ſatisfaction to inform our readers, that all alarm reſpecting the iſlands of Guernſey and Jerſey has ſubſided; the ſhips which conveyed our troops to the relief of the latter are, according to Lloyd's report yeſterday, returned, and the account brought is, that ſome French men of war, with a fleet of merchantmen under convoy, having anchored at a ſmall diſtance from the ſhore, fired ſome ſhots; this was the cauſe of lighting the beacons, the inhabitants thinking an immediate deſcent was in agitation; however the ſhips paſſed on, and all is again quiet.

The royal highlanders have received orders to hold themſelves in readineſs to take the field againſt the field againſt the Sans Culottes; they are to be embarked at Leith.

The celebrated inventor of the terrible fire, known under the title of Cailles, which did ſuch ſurpriſing execution at the late ſiege of Belgrade, under Marechal Loudohn, has been ſent for expreſs from Vienna, to aſſiſt at the ſiege of Mentz.

The allies, it was ſtated, were by no means agreed as to their object, or the mode to attain it. The generous valour of the Prince de Cobourg, it was ſaid, reſpected an enemy, he had found brave beyond his expectation.

What was even yet more momentous than this, it was aſſerted, upon what authority we know not, that the Britiſh cabinet was not indiſpoſed to negociate for a peace. To this idea, the vigorous preparations at home, and the ſubſidy to foreign troops, give ſome contradiction; not indeed inſurmountable, to thoſe who recollect the miniſter's accuſtomed practice of armed negociation.

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Oſtend, April 27.

Since my laſt nothing very deciſive has happened in Flanders; nor has the general plan of the campaign yet developed itſelf. In the mean time reinforcements are every day thronging to the combined armies---The day before yeſterday 2500 Dutch troops (though papers of this country had ſwelled them to 8000) arrived at Bruges, and this morning they marched for Courtray---tomorrow ſome Hanoverians are expected at the ſame place, in their way to the ſame deſtination, to be ſucceeded in a few days by more Hanoverians; ſo that the towns which are in the road to the ſcene of action reſemble the wall which is illuminated by the lanthorn, on which ſhade follows ſhade, in regular and orderly ſucceſſion, to the ſame deſtination and without any return.

There appears to have been for ſome time paſt, in the neighbourhood of Conde, a ſeries of petty actions, in which much blood has been ſpilled, and no general effect produced. I expect, however, from theſe, one action, not between two armies, but between two very conſiderable bodies of troops, not leſs than 10,000 at leaſt of a ſide, which I mentioned before that the details whereof are ſtill induſtriouſly concealed by the Auſtrian government; and probably the fact itſelf will be denied, tho' ever ſo much acknowledged to be true in private converſation.

I ſuſpect that Conde has been relieved, and that it will be neceſſary to proceed to a regular ſiege of that very important fortreſs; there are known to be about 4000 men in the garriſon at that place, though a ſmall one, and it is ſuſceptible of a moſt vigorous defence, if proviſions have been actually thrown in. We have every day reports of its being taken, which I do not mention, becauſe, when ever it is taken, the capture will be officially confirmed with the celerity of the report itſelf.

In the mean time the combined armies certainly laboured under very great diſadvantages, in this mode of proſecuting the war; the deſultory attacks of the French may be repulſed; but armies become diſciplined by conſtant motion, and the contempt of death is acquired by having frequently hazarded our lives; beſides which even a victory over the French would be limited in its conſequences, while there remains a ſafe retreat under the walls of their fortified towns to the beaten army; nor can the purſuit be long, tho' the battle ſhould be deciſive. On the other hand, I reaſon only hypothetically, without ſaying that the caſe is probable, a battle gained over the Auſtrians, would indeed be the death of thouſands; but it would alſo be the conqueſt of provinces from their want of power. It ſeems therefore neceſſary, in order that the riſque of war ſhould be diminiſhed as much as poſſible, that the combined powers ſhould make themſelves maſters of ſome part of the French frontiers, as a ſecurity of their magazines, and a relief from accidents.

LONDON, May 3.

Notwithſtanding the communication from France is much interrupted, we have received the following letters from Boulogne, which contain news of great importance, ſhould the event juſtify the contents of it.

BOULOGNE, April 25.

"Twelve days ago two Engliſhmen embarked at this place for England. This circumſtance took place at noon, and with uncommon attention towards them on the part of the Municipality of the town. An agent from the Executive Council, who accompanied them from Paris, did not fail to excite our attention. The inhabitants in general expected their buſineſs was relating to the opening of the paſſage between England and France, which had been ſo lately ſhut.

"Theſe two perſons arrived here about ſix days before, accompanied by the agent above mentioned, whoſe paſſport ſaid he was charged with a miſſion. He brought alſo letters from the Executive Council to the Mayor and Municipal Officers, to ſend theſe foreigners to their own country, with all proper attention. This was on the point of being fulfilled, when a Commiſſioner from Arras arrived in the town, to whom the Mayor communicated the affair. The Commiſſioner, not knowing their errand, and as the defection of Dumourier had juſt taken place, he ſuſpected the perſons, and accordingly ordered them to be arreſted, and diſpatched a courier to Paris, to identify the paſſport, and a boat was kept ready, in caſe the letters of the Preſident of the Council were confirmed.

In this ſituation they remained ſix days, when orders were returned to ſend them to England, and theſe were confirmed by the New Committee of public ſafety, conſiſting of nine of the leading Members of both parties in the Convention. The Mayor and Municipality accompanied them to the Quay, where they embarked for England. The object of their miſſion none could learn.

"This circumſtance has of courſe cauſed much ſpeculation, and the general opinion is—they were charged with making overtures for a peace. The government of France having clearly ſeen the deceptions that had been paſſed upon it on a former occaſion, and ſeeing that the only proſpect of quieting affairs at home was by peace, has unanimouſly determined upon the meaſure. In conſequence of which, letters to this purpoſe, we underſtand, have been written; but owing to the alien bill, and not knowing what reception a Frenchman would meet with in England, theſe letters were thus forwarded to an agent of the executive council reſident in London, to deliver to Lord Grenville."

LEXINGTON, May 25.

We are informed that the Indians took two boys from near the mouth of Gooſe creek, in Jefferſon county, laſt week; and after taking them ſome diſtance, tomahawked one of them, and cut and mangled the body in a ſavage manner.

On Monday laſt ſome Indians were diſcovered near Lincoln court-houſe—a party have gone in purſuit of them.

June 1. Information by the poſt-rider, that on Sunday laſt, a gentleman arrived at Louiſville, from St. Vincents, who informs that between 3 and 400 Indians are on their march towards the Ohio.

NEWBERN, June 15.

On Monday laſt, the priſoners Claude Pain, Philip Mannier, John Edwards, and Henry M'Daniel, found guilty of murder and piracy, were brought to court to receive judgment, when ſentence of death (to take place the 6th of July next) was pronounced ſeverally upon them, by Judge Patterſon, in ſo ſolemn and pathetic a manner, as to draw tears from almoſt the whole of the auditors, as well as the unhappy criminals, which was the firſt time that a trace of remorſe has ever betrayed itſelf in any of them, ſince the commiſſion of the attrocious crimes they were found guilty of.

The knowledge, integrity, and diſpatch, diſplayed by Judge Patterſon in the courſe of the term, gave the moſt general ſatisfaction to the inhabitants, a great number of whom accompanied him at his departure for New-York to the water-ſide, in the afternoon of the ſame day, and ſeemed to part from him with the utmoſt regret.

NORFOLK, June 22.

On Saturday night, a ſloop from Hudſon, called the Polly, was arreſted by order of the Governor. From information, it was ſtated that ſhe carried arms, and was meant to act as a privateer under a French commiſſion. As this matter is now under diſcuſſion and farther examination, we ſhall, without any comment, wait the event, when the particulars ſhall be given to the public.

BOSTON, June 22.

Until the late deciſion of the Circuit Court of the United States was had at Richmond, the treaty of peace, of 1783, had not been complied with in full, on the part of the United States; and of courſe the Britiſh had as much right to complain of our want of faith, as we of their's, in the detention of the Weſtern Poſts. On our part the treaty is now fully complied with; and we ſhall ſoon ſee, whether Great-Britain means to violate all faith by the detention of thoſe poſts, or to comply with exiſting treaties.

NEW-YORK, June 29.

From a Correſpondent.

WHY will ye wonder, ye Britons, forever! Unſhackle your powers of reflection—drown Prejudice in the aſtringent bath of reaſon and political inveſtigation—view England, boaſting of liberty, yet lending her myrmydons to cruſh the dawnings of it in a heretofore deſpotic country—and, if you can, continue to panegerize the preſent politics of your native country! When Americans enveigh againſt the government of England, they expreſs no ire againſt the people of that country—they know the greater part of them to be amiable—they pity them as a duped people, by miniſterial intrigues—may they ſoon acquire a general, a peaceful knowledge of the Rights of Man, and aſſert their dignity. If they do not ſoon do this, they will be permanently riveted in conjunction with the deſpots of Europe, who have combined to fix the principles of ſlavery and ignorance in every corner of the world—they are now within the impelling power of thoſe ſtreams, which conduct to the direful vortex, where the few are deſpots and deſpots minions, and the many are ſlaves.

From a Correſpondent.

The controverſy which the ambiguous language of the Preſident's Proclamation gave riſe to, ought certainly to ceaſe upon his own explanation of it. In his anſwer to the addreſs from the merchants of Salem, I once more trace the language of Gen. Waſhington—"in making this declaration (he ſays) I was perſuaded that I ſpoke the wiſhes of my countrymen, without violating any political or moral obligation." He does indeed ſpeak their language, and the only one befitting him at their head, when he declares it their duty and intereſt to obſerve a neutrality without violating their obligations. In any other language, one can ſee nothing but the miſerable duplicity of a ſhuffling Pawnbroker; deriving its hopes from an alliance with foreign factors, and availing itſelf of the fears of a ſordid collection of 6 percents. It is not a grateful circumſtance to a real lover of his country to ſee its outſet marked by ſuch an influence. I hope the detection, however, of this firſt effort to diſgrace us, will ſatisfy theſe people, that if they intended an experiment, they have miſtaken thoſe upon whom it was to be tried; and if they really deſigned to ſacrifice the national reputation to their private ſecurity, or emolument, they deſerve a puniſhment, which, until they favour us with a ſecond effort, may be left to their own feelings. It is obvious that three words in the proclamation would have precluded the neceſſity of the explanation now given of it, and that it muſt have been painful to the Preſident to find its meaning called for: He is very little obliged, therefore, to thoſe who force him forward to make that intelligible, which, it is now clear, he never intended ſhould be left in uncertainty. At all events the American public have now gained a conſtruction, and find their infant republic ſpeaking, at a ſecond effort, that language which becomes it, and which it would have ſpoken at firſt, but for the efforts of thoſe who ſeem creeping into its cradle, with a view to overlay it. L.

PHILADELPHIA, July 3.

Extract of a Letter from Mancheſter, to a Gentleman in Philadelphia, May 4.

"I am truly rejoiced, at the news of your ſafe arrival in the land of Liberty. Whatever difficulties you may meet with in gaining a knowledge of local buſineſs, and eſtabliſhing yourſelf in it, you may reckon thoſe difficulties as pleaſures, and happineſs, to what you muſt inevitably have experienced, had you ſtaid in this country. This is, undoubtedly, the moſt wretched country in the univerſe, and from its ſituation when you left it, though but four months ago, you can form no idea of its preſent diſtreſſes. The war has cauſed ſo great a ſcarcity of money, as was never before known, and has ſo completely deſtroyed that confidence, which is the life and ſoul of trade, that there are but a very few mercantile houſes in the kingdom capable to ſupport their credit. The immenſe number of bankruptcies & failures is truly ſhocking, and I believe, that in this country and Scotland, there are ſeveral hundred thouſands of the labouring parts of the community out of employment. Caſh is not to be had at any premium, and ſome of the manufacturers at Bolton, have adopted the expedient of paying their weavers with potatoes, meal, &c.—Others cannot even pay in that manner, and the poor weavers are obliged to work on credit. You will eaſily conceive what a ſhock the neighbourhood has felt, from Jones & Co. bankers, being embarraſſed in their affairs. They have not yet indeed made a failure, but they can do very little buſineſs, for want of the regular diſcounts from the bank of England, who have refuſed their aſſiſtance, notwithſtanding the tradeſmen here have ſubſcribed their names, to give ſecurity with Jones and Co. to the amount of one hundred and ſixty thouſand pounds. Several of the moſt reſpectable houſes in Mancheſter have called their creditors together, and buſineſs is almoſt entirely at a ſtand. You will be much concerned to hear, that Joſeph Baker and Co. have ſtopped. How their affairs will turn out, I have not been able to learn, but at the firſt meeting of their creditors, there appeared a ſurplus in their favour. The times however are ſuch, that if they are obliged to ſell their goods, &c. very little will be produced from them; ſome of their creditors, I have heard, would be willing to ſell, for five ſhillings in the pound. I am ſorry to tire you with ſuch a liſt of unlucky news, and will only mention one circumſtance more to you reſpecting it. Our government, bad as it is, has taken the ſituation of the country into conſideration. The houſe of commons have nearly come to a reſolution, to vote five millions of money for the ſupport of public credit. This buſineſs however is to be managed by a committee choſen by the treaſury, and it is much to be feared, that

miniſterial influence will direct the proceedings of the committee.

The Star of this morning contains a declaration of the courts of Ruſſia and Pruſſia, concerning a new partition of Poland. Thus is a whole nation of generous people to be ruined and enſlaved, and our heaven-born miniſter, and ſuper-human court are not only to look ſilently on this affair, but to go hand in hand, with the ſame powers, and on the ſame buſineſs, againſt another country. The French however fight nobly, and if their enemies ever get far into the country, it muſt be by cutting up the people, as they go on.

Extract of another letter from a gentleman in Manchester, to his friend in Philadelphia, dated 3d May, 1793.

However diſagreeable and diſtreſſing the parting from your friends might be, yet I am ſtill confident, that it will in the end, prove one of the pleaſing circumſtances of your life. In regard to this country, we may ſay, how are the mighty fallen! credit ruined, no trade, in ſhort every thing diſtreſſing to the feelings of a generous mind, is every moment ſtaring us in the face, & I am afraid, that this is but the beginning of diſtreſs. Since you left this town the following eight houſes have called their creditors together, viz. Grant and Wakefield, Smith and Howarth, Watſon, Fielding and Co. Roe and Hirſhaw, Birch, Rees, Duxbury and Co. Greenwood, and Cooper, Jones and Co. bankers, with ſeveral houſes, whoſe names I don't at preſent recollect; but to cut ſhort a lamentable ſtory, the whole country is in a ſtate of Bankruptcy. You will not be ſurpriſed, if the circumſtances above related be true, that we like the family beautifully deſcribed in Goldſmith's Deſerted Village ſhould with ourſelves juſt on the brink of quitting our native country, to ſeek one happier across the Weſtern Main. We wiſh ourſelves with you, enjoying that liberty which only is to be found in a free country.

Extract of a letter from Auguſta (Georgia) *dated June 7.*

"People in theſe parts ſeem determined to have their hands no longer tied up from exerting thoſe abilities, that God and nature have given them againſt Indian murderers and incendiaries.

"Regular bodies of cavalry are formed and forming, to carry retributive vengeance into the territories of thoſe unprincipled deſtroyers, the ſavages. Theſe bodies are arranged on ſuch a plan as to relieve each other at proper periods, and by this means and with their ſudden inroads keep the enemy in a ſtate of perpetual conſternation. It is a fact that the federal troops in this ſtate are laughed at by the Indians, and a whole company of them not ſo much dreaded as a ſingle *ſhirt-man* on horſeback."

The ſnow William, of Baltimore, in December, 1792, on her paſſage from George-Town, in Maryland, bound to Cork, fell in with a wreck in lat. 36, 49, N. long. 63, 27, W. with five ſouls on board, having loſt her maſts—her bowſprit ſtanding—new, and not painted—high quarter deck, green ſtern, but ſo low in the water as not to be able to diſtinguiſh her name—red ochre ſides, and had been lately caulk'd, as the pitch was not ſcrap'd off the ſeams: The William made every exertion to ſave the diſtreſſed, but it blowing ſo hard it was impoſſible,---making many tacks, got ſo nigh as to hear what one of them ſaid, though he being ſo low in ſpeech could only diſtinguiſh, they were from Providence, and had been five days and nights in that ſituation. The William laid by the wreck, (in hopes of being able to render them aſſiſtance,) until they ſaw every ſoul killed by the ſharks.

*** The different Printers are requeſted to publiſh the foregoing.

The brig Molly, Captain Linſey, arrived here laſt Sunday in 14 days from Cape Francois. He was there informed by a Captain Brown from Philadelphia, that on his paſſage homeward he had been boarded by an Engliſh Privateer, the Captain of which examined his papers; that altho' Captain Brown told the privateer's Captain he belonged to the United States, yet he and his crew were ordered forward to the forecaſtle, whilſt the privateers men went down to the Cabin and brought a boat under the Cabin Window, then plundered the Cabin, himſelf and his men, of every thing he pleaſed, which he carried away, and afterwards put a prizemaſter on board, with orders to ſteer for Jamaica; fortunately, a few days after, this prize was taken by a French 74 gun ſhip, and ſent into Cape Francois, where Captain Brown was generouſly treated by the Captain of the man of war, who ordered him to proceed on his Voyage for Philadelphia.

Our political birth day is once more near at hand, and while time endures and liberty is counted a bleſſing, the citizens of the United States will, no doubt, hail THE ANNIVERSARY OF THEIR INDEPENDENCE, and celebrate with grateful remembrance the noble act of patriotiſm, that gave exiſtence to a nation, and freedom to a world.

On this occaſion, I rather anticipate what will even be the feelings of freemen, than attempt to point out what is their duty. The mind of every American muſt contemplate with infinite pleaſure, and at the ſame time with awful reſpect, the conſequences that have reſulted both to themſelves and to mankind, from a declaration made by that BAND OF PATRIOT STATESMEN that would have done honour to any age or country.——The ſituation was critical, and the enterprize bold beyond conception. Providence, however, was pleaſed with the deſign, and furniſhed fit inſtruments both to begin and finiſh the undertaking.

It then behoves the citizens of America, enjoying the beſt of governments, and a greater portion of liberty than any other people on the face of the earth, to entertain a juſt ſenſe of ſuch bleſſings; and while they felicitate each other with cordial and brotherly affection on the lot that has fallen to them, may they always remember, it is VIRTUE ONLY that can preſerve a republican form of government.——May they ſincerely wiſh an equal ſhare of happineſs to all the great family of mankind, and never be wanting in gratitude to that GALLANT NATION, who aſſiſted them in the hour of their greateſt diſtreſs.

The following is an authentic liſt of the veſſels launched at this port, from the beginning of March, to the 29th of June, 1793.

SHIPS.	tons.
Indian Chief, Captain Keown	401
India, Aſhmead	401
America, Rice	220
Good Friend, Elliſon	246
Sagely, Irwin	322
Kenſington, Kerr	275
Concord, Thompſon	303
Jean, M'Pherſon	294
Pacific, Knox	not yet meaſured.
BRIGS.	
Planter, Hawkins	226
Flora, Kean	116
Twins, Yard	195
Sea Nymph, Paden	189
Sally, Odlin	138
Mary, Weſt	183
Amiable Creole, Belcher	190
Maria, M'Calmont	118
Æriel, Gardiner	187
SCHOONERS.	
Millia, Copeland	62
Betſey, Denabre	156
Flora, built for a Spaniſh merchant	126
SLOOPS.	
Cornelius, Cooper	58
Walnford, Hopkinſon	26
Urania, Church	79
Fair American, Stevens	94
Lively, Oliver	13
New lengthened brig Kitty, Allen not meaſured	
New raiſed ſchooner Betſey, Kean	82
New raiſed ſloop Commerce, Maſſey	64

--Beſides ſeveral more on the ſtocks, which will be launched in the courſe of this ſummer, perhaps nearly as many more as are contained in the above liſt.

Liſt of Arrivals and Clearances at the Port of Philadelphia, from the 1ſt of January to 29th June, 1793.

From foreign ports.

	arrived.	*cleared.*
Ships	72	49
Brigs, Snows, &c.	111	91
Schooners	51	57
Sloops	44	51
Coaſt-wiſe.		
Ships	9	13
Brigs, &c.	37	14
Schooners and Sloops	224	193

From the Knoxville Gazette of June 1.

On the 9th ultimo, a party of Indians fired upon four children at Johnſton's ſtation near Naſhville, wounded three, one of whom they ſcalped, and caught the fourth by the jacket, but he ſlipped it off and eſcaped.

On the 18th, ten horſes were ſtolen by Indians from Pidgeon, Jefferſon county; they belonged to three poor men, who have not another left to draw their ploughs at this important ſeaſon of the year.

Killed by Indians, on Saturday laſt, Thomas Gillum, on Bull Run, 18 miles from this place. The perſons who buried him, judging from the ſigns, report the number of Indians to have been twelve; and trails of ſeveral other parties were diſcovered, making in the whole about forty.

On the ſame day upwards of 20 horſes were ſtolen, and tracked to Clinch river.

The main camp of this marauding party is ſuppoſed to be in Cumberland mountain, in ſearch of which the Governor has ordered out Captain John Beard, of Knox County, with fifty mounted infantry.

Many parties of the Creeks have lately repaſſed the Teneſſee, at the lower Cherokee towns, on their way home from Cumberland, Kentucky, with many ſcalps and valuable horſes.

The Creek nation muſt be deſtroyed, or the ſouth weſtern frontiers, from the mouth of St. Mary's to the weſtern extremities of Kentucky and Virginia, will be inceſſantly harraſſed by them; and now is the time. [Delenda eſt Carthago.]

The Cherokee council, with the Shawaneſe ambaſſadors, held at Will's Town, adjourned a few days paſt. The reſult is ſaid to be, that the Cherokees determined on peace with the United States; and five of the ambaſſadors, with Mr Willbank, who has been long reſiding among the Creeks, on the next day departed for the northern nations.

On Sunday the 19th ult. David Gilliland, a young man from Waſhington county, Virginia, who had lately been in the lower Cherokee towns, and had ſome dealings with Arthur Coodey, a Cherokee half breed, upon a matter of difference ariſing between them, diſcharged a muſquet at Coodey and ſlightly wounded him with one ſhot. Gilliland was immediately taken into cuſtody by a juſtice of the peace, in whoſe view the act was committed, and bound in ſecurity for his appearance at the ſuperior court, and for his future good behaviour.

The matter is ſince happily made up by the parties, that no evil conſequences are likely to ariſe from it in a national point of view.—Gilliland was truly ſenſible of the error he had committed, and Coodey heartily forgave him.

On Thurſday the 23d ult. ſome perſons unknown, but believed from a variety of circumſtances to conſiſt of from three to ſix, fired upon three unarmed Indians, two Chickaſaws and a Cherokee, in the woods, about ſix hundred paces from Governor Blount's houſe, and wounded one of the Chickaſaws (John Morris) with which wound he died on the 24th, and was buried on the 25th.

POT AND PEARL ASHES.
TO THE PUBLIC.

HAVING attended carefully to the reſult of ſeveral comparative experiments, which were made to aſcertain the nature and merits of Samuel Hopkins's proceſs for manufacturing pearl aſhes or calcined alkaline ſalts, we are of opinion, that by this method wood aſhes may be made to yield a quantity of pearl aſhes of a very fine white colour, equal in weight and ſtrength to the black or uncalcined alkaline ſalts, which are obtained by the ordinary method of leaching and boiling down the black leys, ſo that the manufacturer who adopts this method, will probably gain all the weight which is loſt by the ordinary proceſs of calcining, and may effect the calcination in a much eaſier manner. We alſo examined a furnace erected according to the directions of Samuel Hopkins, and were preſent during part of a proceſs, which was conducted in it, and believe it to be ſo happily conſtructed as to effect the calcination of wood aſhes, and evaporate the leys without more fuel than is uſed to boil down the leys only by the common method.

* *David Rittenhouſe.*
† *Benjamin Ruſh.*
‡ *James Hutchinſon.*
Benjamin Say.
‖ *Caſper Wiſtar, jun.*
John Penington.

June 17, 1793.

In addition to the foregoing certificate, I conceive it proper to inform the public in what reſpect my proceſs differs from the uſual method, and to offer ſome directions to ſuch as may incline to adopt it.

1ſt. This proceſs conſiſts in calcining common houſe or field aſhes in a furnace of a peculiar conſtruction, ſo contrived, that the ſame fire that boils down the leys calcines the aſhes; hence it appears there is not a greater conſumption of wood in this new proceſs than is neceſſary in the former, in obtaining black ſalts, and the aſhes from the wood for boiling ſaved, which was before much loſt, occaſioned by the ſtrong draught neceſſary to keep the kettles boiling.

2d. It is recommended to ſuch as may adopt this method, to pay particular attention to the firſt part of the proceſs, viz. calcining the aſhes properly; for this being carefully performed, the ſubſequent ſteps become eaſy and leſs liable to fail.

3d. The aſhes ſhould be ſpread over the hearth of the furnace not more than one inch and an half thick, direct a lively blaze on them until they become red hot, keeping them frequently ſtirred, and the dampers well cloſed.

4th. In order that the workman may know when his aſhes are ſufficiently burnt, until he becomes enough perfect in his buſineſs from other circumſtances, a ſmall parcel may be taken out and put in a glaſs with water, if the aſhes ſettle quickly after ſtirring them, and the leys appear colourleſs, they are fit for drawing into the aſh pit; if they are calcined longer the quantity may be diminiſhed.

5th. After the fires begin to burn, every part of the furnace ſhould be kept as cloſe as poſſible, the door of the aſh pit and hearth, and that for introducing the aſhes on the hearth ſhould be made to ſhut complete, for I have reaſon to believe a great draught of air carries off much of the ſalts.

6th. Great care ſhould be taken not to put more aſhes into the furnace than I have directed above, it has been found by experiments, that when much more have been put in, the ſalts are not ſo white nor the quantity ſo great. I believe it was for want of attention to this circumſtance, and allowing too great a draught of air, that ſome who attempted my proceſs have not been ſo ſucceſsful as were expected.

7th. The aſhes are drawn from the aſh pit the next day after calcining and put into leach tubs, the leys drawn from them after ſettling are boiled down, the ſalts kept well ſtirred in finiſhing off, until they become perfectly white.

8th. If the ſalts ſhould not become the colour as it is deſcribed in the firſt inſtance, through an imperfect calcination, they may be diſſolved, ſettled, and boiled down again.

The advantage ariſing from this proceſs may be compriſed under the following heads.

1ſt. By calcining the aſhes before the leys are drawn from them, we obtain as great a quantity at leaſt of pearl aſhes, as of common black ſalts; pearl aſhes generally ſell when at market, £. 50 per ton, the higheſt price for black ſalts is £. 25 per ton, and if converted into pearl aſhes, it requires as much more labour and fuel as in the firſt inſtance, and a loſs from 25 to 30 per cent.

The foregoing obſervations are intended for ſuch as are or may be engaged in the manufacturing of pot and pearl aſhes; they will eaſily underſtand the terms I have employed; for the information of others it may not be amiſs to explain what is meant by black ſalts, pot aſhes, and pearl aſhes.

2d. Black ſalts are made by boiling down the leys from common wood aſhes, until they are perfectly dry.

3d. Pot aſhes are made by melting the black ſalts in a very ſtrong fire, and lading it out into coolers.

4th. Pearl aſhes are made by putting the black ſalts into a furnace prepared for the purpoſe, and throwing a ſtrong blaze on them; this operation is called ſcorching; they are then diſſolved in water, ſettled and boiled down again, returned back into the furnace and calcined until they are ſufficiently white; pot aſhes made from calcined aſhes are allowed to be much ſuperior to thoſe made in the common mode.

I expect the names and characters of moſt of my fellow citizens that have ſigned the foregoing certificate are well known; they are allowed to be well acquainted with chemiſtry; a furnace was erected for one of them, who kindly undertook to make the neceſſary comparative experiments according to my directions; the reſult of which is already ſet forth.

SAMUEL HOPKINS.

6th Mo. 22d, 1793.

I do hereby certify, that I have erected a ſmall furnace in the ſuburbs of this city, on the patent method, for the purpoſe of manufacturing pot and pearl aſhes, which I find to conſume on an average no more than one cord of wood per week; two hands will calcine twenty buſhels of aſhes per day, and boil down the leys therefrom in the ſame time, which, if well calcined, will produce pearl aſh the firſt boiling. The leys are not ſo apt to boil over as thoſe in the common method.—The expence of the ſaid furnace, excluſive of the boilers, did not exceed ten pounds currency.

JOHN REES.

Philad. June 20, 1793.

HOWELL & TAYLOR,

At their IRON STORES on Vine-ſtreet Wharf, Philadelphia, have for ſale, on the loweſt terms,

Hanover Pig Iron, Stoves and hollow Ware,
Engliſh, German and American Steel,
Bar, Sheet and Rolled Iron,
Nail and Spike Rods,
Tierce, Hogſhead and Butt Hoops,
Ships' Cabouſes and Cabin Stoves,
Houſe and Smith Coal.

☞ All orders in their line of buſineſs executed with punctuality.

STOP THIEF.
Sixteen Dollars Reward.

WAS ſtolen on the night of the 23d inſt. out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, in in Brandywine townſhip, Cheſter county, State of Pennſylvania, a large bay Horſe, about ſixteen hands high, about nine years old, ſhod before, paces and trots, has a ſmall ſtar in his forehead, and a little white hair on his hind feet cloſe by the hoof, black main and tail, a long foretop, thick head, with ſome white hairs on the jaw. Whoever ſecures the above Horſe and Thief, ſo that the owner may get his Horſe, and the Thief brought to juſtice, ſhall have the above reward, or eight dollars for the Horſe, and reaſonable charges, paid by

SAMUEL M'MICKEN.

June 25, 1793. ‡

Moreland townſhip, Montgomery county, June 25.

Three Pounds Reward.

STOLEN out of the ſubſcriber's paſture laſt night, a ſorrel HORSE, about 14 hands and an half high, with a blaze in his face, hind feet white, a natural trotter, very fat, eight years old, and carries well. Whoever takes up ſaid Horſe and Thief, and ſecures them, ſo that the Thief be brought to juſtice, and the owner recovers his horſe, ſhall be entitled to the above Reward, or FOUR DOLLARS for the Horſe, with reaſonable charges.

§ . SAMUEL SHOEMAKER.

* Preſident of the American Philoſophical Society.

† Profeſſor of the Inſtitution and Clinical Medicine in the Univerſity of Pennſylvania, formerly Profeſſor of Chemiſtry.

‡ Profeſſor of Chemiſtry in the Univerſity.

‖ Adjunct Profeſſor of Anatomy, Surgery, &c. in the Univerſity, formerly Profeſſor of Chemiſtry in the College.

The two others, whoſe names are without references, are Phyſicians of this city.

WILLIAM ZANE,

At the ſign of the Caniſter and Hand-ſaw, No 23 in Second-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſnut-ſtreets, has juſt received by the late arrivals from London, Briſtol, Liverpool and Hull, and is now opening a general aſſortment of IRONMONGERY, CUTLERY, SADDLERY, &c. Which he will diſpoſe of wholeſale or retail for caſh or the uſual credit, viz.

SHEET iron, pots, kettles, pye-pans and ſkillets; cart and waggon boxes; bliſtered and Crowley's ſteel; flat-irons; coffee-mills; frying-pans; patent iron tea and fiſh-kettles and ſauce-pans; a great variety of locks and hinges; ivory, horn and iron combs; fiſh-hooks; pins, Whitechapel needles; ſailmakers do. buttons of various patterns; a large aſſortment of common and beſt plated ſhoe and knee-buckles; a great variety of knives and forks; razors, caſes and ſtrops; ſhaving-boxes; ſciſſars; taylors ſhears; common and taylors thimbles; fowling-pieces, gun-locks; coal-ſifters; curry-combs and bruſhes; elegant japanned tea-waiters, caddies and bread-baſkets; a variety of bellows; braſs and iron weights in ſetts; gold ſcales and ſcale-beams; iron and japanned ſnuffers & trays; Turkey oil and ragſtones; Scotch ditto; ſhoe rubbers; braſs head and iron ſhovels and tongs; a great variety of ſhoe and knee chapes; London and Briſtol pewter, conſiſting of diſhes, plates, baſons, ſpoons, &c. braſs and iron wire; huntſmens horns and ſquirrel chains; braſs and bell metal kettles; braſs and iron table chafing-diſhes; ditto; braſs locks, cocks, hinges, nails, ſcutcheons, drawer handles, &c. braſs and iron candleſticks; a general ſupply of carpenters and ſhoemakers tools; tacks, nails, ſprigs and ſcrews of different ſorts and ſizes; ſmiths anvils, vizes, beek-irons, ſledge and hand hammers, and riveting ditto; chain traces; ſpinning-wheel irons; ſleigh bells; redwood, copperas, allum, venetian red, yellow ochre and glue; ſaddlers ſtraining-irons, girth, diaper and ſtraining-web, ſadded and plated buckles and tips; ſaddlers hammers, ſtirrup irons and bridle bitts; braſs warming-pans; ſpelter; braſs and paper ink-ſtands; ſteelyards; curriers knives and ſleels; bar lead, &c.

AMERICAN MANUFACTORY.

3, 4, 6, 8, 9, 10 and 12d. nails; ſcrew augers; ſpades, ſhovels and wood axes; ſhingling hatchets; black balls; crooked combs; Dutch ovens; wool and cotton cards; copper and iron tea-kettles; plow lines, traces, bed-cords and laces, ſaſh-cord, fiſhing and chalk lines; wrapping and ſeine twine; a great variety of braſs andirons, braſs head and common iron ditto; red clover, timothy and hempſeed, with many other articles not enumerated. t f.

Philadelphia, 4 mo. 26. 1793.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, a black MARE, about 13 hands high, a natural pacer, the mane hangs on both ſides, has no white about her. The owner is deſired to come and prove his property, pay the charges, and take her away.

* MICHAEL RAPP.

Warminſter townſhip, Bucks county, May 31, 1793.

Twelve Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, in the Falls townſhip, Bucks county, on the night of the 16th inſtant, a light bay HORSE, about fourteen and an half hands high, with a ſmall ſtar in his forehead, and ſome white ſpots on his breaſt, four years old; he is a natural trotter, and moves well, with a long dock.---Whoever takes up ſaid horſe and thief, ſo that the owner may get his property, and the thief be brought to juſtice, ſhall have the above reward, with all reaſonable charges paid, or SIX DOLLARS for either, by

EDWARD WORSTALL.

May 18, 1793. *

TO BE SOLD,

Purſuant to the laſt will and teſtament of James Dilworth, deceaſed, late of the townſhip of Briſtol, and county of Philadelphia,

A LOT, and Dwelling, clear of ground-rent, the third fronting Arch, weſt of Fourth-ſtreet. For terms, apply to the ſubſcribers, in Frankford, Oxford townſhip, and county aforeſaid; who deſire thoſe indebted to ſaid eſtate to make ſpeedy payment and prevent trouble; alſo thoſe who may have any demands, to bring in their accounts, properly atteſted, to

LEONARD SHALLCROSS, and ISAIAH WORRELL, } Execut.

1ſt month 28, 1793. § tf.

TAKEN up at the Spring-Houſe, on the 15th of this inſtant, a ſmall brown MARE, three years old. The owner, by applying to the ſubſcriber, proving property, and paying charges, may have her again.

WILLIAM PRESTON.

Montgomery county, May 27, 1793. *

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE LOT of GROUND, with brick Meſſuage thereon, ſituate at the north-eaſt corner of Vine and Second-ſtreets, in the townſhip of the Northern-Liberties, in the county of Philadelphia. It is a good ſtand for public buſineſs, and is capable of great improvement. For terms of ſale, which will be made eaſy, and further particulars, apply to PETER THOMPSON, and SON, Conveyancers, No. 34, Saſſafras-ſtreet. ¶

March 29, 1793. tf.

LAW BOOKS.

GEORGE DAVIS, in the Prothonotary's office of the Supreme Court, Philadelphia, reſpectfully informs the gentlemen of the bar and their ſtudents, in this and other ſtates, that by the Camilla, juſt arrived from Dublin, he has received the following Books, which he begs to preſent to their attention, at the ſame moderate prices as have diſtinguiſhed his former ſales.

If gentlemen, reſiding at a diſtance, ſhould be pleaſed to favour him with their commands in writing, immediate reſpect ſhall be paid to them, and, with their permiſſion, if he has not the books by him, will direct them from Ireland ſo that they may be had in a few months after their orders are ſent.

G. D. expects, in a very ſhort time, new Editions of Bacon's Abridgement, Comyns' Digeſt, &c. &c.

No. 313, High-ſtreet, Philadelphia,
April 16, 1793.

FOLIO.

Hargrave and Butler's Coke upon Littleton.

OCTAVO.

Plowden's Commentaries, 2 vols.
Coke's Reports, 7 vols.
Croke's ditto, 2 vols.
Ditto ditto, vol. 2d.
Salkeld's ditto, 3 vols.
Kelyng's ditto,
Lord Raymonds, ditto, 3 vols.
Comyn's ditto,
Strange's ditto, 2 vols.
Bunbury's ditto,
Parker's ditto,
Wilſon's ditto, 3 vols.
Burrowes' ditto, including his Settlement Caſes and Caldecott's Continuation, 7 vols.
W. Blackſtone's ditto, 2 vols.
Cowper's ditto,
Douglaſs' ditto,
Vernon and Scriven's ditto,
Henry Blackſtone's ditto,
Term ditto, 3 vols.
Ditto ditto, vol. 3d.
Peere Williams' ditto, 3 vols.
Atkyns' ditto, 3 vols,
Veſey's ditto, 2 vols.
Ambler's ditto, 2 vols.
Brown's ditto, Temp. Thurlow, 2 vols.
Ditto, Caſes in Parliament, 8 vols.
Caſes Tempore Talbot,
Equity Caſes abridged, 3 vols.
Finch's Caſes in Chancery,
Caſes in Law, Equity and Conveyancing,
Barnes' Notes,
Repertorium Juridicum, 2 vols.
Lilly's Entries, 2 vols.
Mallories ditto, 2 vols.
Burn's Juſtice, 2 vols.
Stubb's Crown Circuit,
Boote's Hiſtory of a Suit at Law,
Harriſon's Chancery Practice, 2 vols.
Hinde's ditto,
Gilbert's Hiſtory and Practice C. B.
Richardſon's Practice B. R. and C. B. 2 vols.
Ditto ditto C. B.
Sheridan's ditto B. R.
Crompton's ditto B. R. and C. B. 2 vols.
Tidd's ditto B. R.
Schiefer's Practice of the Law, containing the Elements of Special Pleading, &c.
The Clerk's Aſſiſtant in the Practice of the Eccleſiaſtical Court,
Morgan's Eſſays, 3 vols.
Milford's Pleadings in Chancery,
Syſtem of Pleading,
Buller's Niſi Prius,
Eſpinaſſe's ditto,
Interrogatories for the examination of Witneſſes in Courts of Equity,
Gilbert on Replevins,
Ditto on Rents,
Ditto on Deviſes,
Saunders on Uſes and Truſts,
Fearn on remainders,
Wright on Tenures,
Wilſon on Fines and Recoveries,
Pigott on common Recoveries,
Runnington on Ejectments,
Powell on Powers,
Ditto on Contracts,
Ditto on Mortgages,
Ditto on Deviſes,
Wood's Conveyancer. 4 vols.
William's Ditto, 2 vols.
Shepare's Touchſtone,
Loveleſs on Bills of Exchange,
Kyd on Awards,
Weſkett on Inſurance,
Parker on Ditto,
Reeve's Hiſtory of the Law of Shipping and Navigation.
Highmore on Bail,
Cooke's Bankrupt Laws,
Addenda to Cooke's Bankrupt Laws,
A ſucciné digeſt of the Laws relating to Bankrupts,
Sayer's Law of Damages,
Ditto of Coſts,
Hale's Pleas of the Crown, 2 vols.
Hawkins' ditto, 2 vols.
Foſter's Crown Law,
Leach's ditto,
Boſcawen on Penal Statutes,
Barrington on the Statutes,
Francis' Maxims of Equity,
Law Grammar,
Burn's Law Dictionary,
Hargrave's Law Tracts,
Doctor and Student,
Blackſtone's Commentaries abridged,
Eunomus; or dialogues concerning the Law and Conſtitution of England,
De Lolme on the Conſtitution of ditto,
Sullivan's Lectures on ditto,
Woodeſon's Venerian Lectures, 2 vols.
Ditto's Elements of Juriſprudence,
Reeve's Hiſtory of the Engliſh Law, 4 vols.
Hale's Hiſtory of the common Law,
Smith's Wealth of Nations,
Vattel's Law of Nations.

At the CARD MANUFACTORY, No. 59, North Front-ſtreet,

Webſter, Adgate & White

Have conſtantly for ſale, a large aſſortment of every kind of Cotton, Wool and Tow CARDS and all kinds of manufacturing and machine CARDS, cheap, and of a ſuperior quality.

Alſo, NAILS for lathing, ſhingling and caſks, much approved of, both for their cheapneſs and goodneſs of quality.

Iron Wire of all ſizes, Gun-flints, Marbled Paper and Waſhing Mills, on the moſt approved conſtruction.

Alſo, a quantity of well aſſorted Stone-ware

Harriſburgh Mail-Stage

STARTS every Wedneſday, from Mr. Henry Eply's, in Race-ſtreet, between Third and Fourth-ſtreets, and arrives at Harriſburgh on the Saturday morning following——ſtarts from Mr. Crabb's. innkeepar, Harriſburgh, on Monday, and arrives on Wedneſday at Philadelphia.

☞ The READING STAGE ſtarts from Reading, at Mr. John Witman's, innkeeper, on Monday, and arrives at Philadelphia on Tueſday morning; then ſtarts from Philadelphia on Friday morning, at 4 o'clock, and arrives at Reading on Saturday morning. The greateſt care and attention ſhall be paid,

by the public's humble ſervant,

WILLIAM COLEMAN.

To be ſold at private ſale,

The following capital ESTATE, in Bucks county, Pennſylvania:

LANGHORNE PARK, containing about 774 acres of excellent land, arable and meadow, with ſeveral ſtreams of water, and remarkably fine ſprings, a great proportion of woodland, abounding with plenty of the beſt of timber. There is on this farm a commodious houſe, ſuitable to accommodate a large and genteel family, ſeveral meſſuages, barns, coach-houſe, ſtables, ſpring-houſe and griſt-mill, within three miles of navigation for ſhallops and flats, ſix miles from the borough of Briſtol, and four from Newtown; bounded weſterly by Neſhaminy creek. This eſtate was formerly the ſeat of Jeremiah Langhorne, Eſq; Chief Juſtice of Pennſylvania; it is now in good repair, and will be ſold altogether, or divided, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſers. For price, and conditions of payment, apply to JOHN THOMPSON, or WILLIAM CRAIG, of the city of Philadelphia, or THOMAS JENKS, near Newtown, Bucks county. February 5, 1793. tf.

GRIFFITH OWEN,

CLOCK-MAKER,

No. 73, north ſide of Mulberry-ſtreet, between Second-ſtreet and Moravian alley,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public in general, and his friends in particular, that he ſtill continues to carry on the Clock-making buſineſs, in all its various branches: thoſe who pleaſe to favour him with their cuſtom may depend on having their commands executed with the utmoſt neatneſs and diſpatch; he has now on hand, ready finiſhed, three or four Clocks, with caſes, which he will diſpoſe of reaſonably for caſh; and as he is determined to keep a conſtant ſupply of thoſe articles, he flatters himſelf that it will always be in his power to comply with any orders he may receive. The neatneſs of his work, and the promptitude of the execution, he hopes will merit the attention of the public.

N. B. Mr. JACOB CARVER carries on the Watch-making buſineſs at the ſame place.

Eight Dollars Reward.

RAN away on the 13th inſt. from the ſubſcriber near Shippenſburg, Cumberland county Pennſylvania, two Negro Men, one of them named Dick Richards, upwards of 20 years of age, is tall and well made, very talkative: Had on when he went away, an old felt hat, an old brown great coat, jacket unknown, blue overalls, old ſhoes, but may ſupply himſelf with other clothes, and perhaps change his name. He is an indented ſervant for the term of four years and a half. The other named Ben, is a ſlave for life, and is near twenty years of age, has a ſlouching walk, with his knees turned inwards: had on when he went away, an old fine hat, a coat and overalls of ſpotted coating, and old ſhoes. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid negroes, ſo as their maſter may get them again, ſhall have the above reward of eight dollars, or four dollars for either of them, and reaſonable charges, paid by

ROBERT CULBERTSON.

April 16. ‡

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Warrington townſhip, Bucks county, on the 9th of May, a cheſnut brown HORSE, about 14 hands and an half high, far advanced in years, ſhod all round, both hind feet white, a ſtar in his forehead, and has a ſhort tail. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

‡ JOHN JONES.

Eight Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, living in the townſhip of Brandywine, Cheſter county, in the night of the 9th inſtant, a dark bay Horſe, between 14 and 15 hands high, about 7 years old, a natural trotter, has a ſmall ſtar in his forehead, has had his off ſide fore leg broke below the knee, and is thicker than the other, one hind foot white, and been docked; he was ſhod all round, the fore feet ſhoes ſteel toed. Whoever takes up the ſaid horſe, and ſecures the thief, ſo that he be brought to juſtice, ſhall have the above reward, or Four Dollars for the horſe, with reaſonable charges, paid by

WILLIAM LONG.

April 10. 1793. *

WAS taken up, treſpaſſing on the ſubſcriber, a large black COW, about eight years old, with ſtrait horns, a crop off both ears, white under her belly, and acroſs both hips down to her flanks, the end of her tail white, and gives milk only out of two teats. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

JOHN GROVER.

Paſſyunk townſhip, Philadelphia county, June 4th, 1793. †

OLIVER EVANS, late of the ſtate of Delaware, informs the public, that he has removed to Philadelphia, No. 437, North Second-ſtreet, where he will thankfully receive any applications for the uſe of his Patent Improvements on Mills, and the art of manufacturing flour. He will furniſh thoſe who are not ſufficiently acquainted with the principles of his improvements, with drawings and deſcriptions, that will enable them to erect all the different machines neceſſary to perform the operations of cleanſing, grinding, boulting, and of boulting over the midlings or coarſe meal, and grinding it over with the grain, ſo as to finiſh it altogether, thereby making the greateſt quantity of ſuperfine flour that the grain will produce at one operation.---He has been at much expence in collecting the different and moſt approved conſtructions of mills and plans for boulting, and the quality, ſize, and manner of dreſſing the mill-ſtones, ſuitable to the power of the mill, and quality of the grain: and will aſſiſt in planning mills from the foundation, and make drawings thereof, if required. He has for ſale, boulting cloths and mill-ſtones of the firſt quality, at the loweſt prices, which he will warrant. If the ſtones prove not good, they will be received again and the coſt of carriage paid. Thoſe who apply for either ſtones or cloths, will pleaſe to mention the power of the mill, ſize of the boulting-reels, quality of the grain, and on what buſineſs it is to run. Orders by poſt, or otherwiſe, will be punctually attended to as if the parties were preſent. ‖

FOR SALE,

AT the firſt wharf in Water-ſtreet, near Pools' Bridge, a large aſſortment of well aſſorted Indian river SHINGLES, by the boat load or retail, dreſs'd or undreſs'd; LUMBER, of different kinds, ſuch as Boards, Laths, Planks, Scantling, &c. Chiefly manufactured in William Hill Well's own Swamp, at Indian river. Said Shingles will alſo be ſold by Chriſtian Lehman, at the corner of Market and Twelfth-ſtreets, and at Germantown, by Peter Keyler, near the Market houſe, for the ſame price as on the wharf, which will be at the loweſt rate, for caſh.

BENJAMIN LEHMAN.
WILLIAM HILL WELLS.

April 29. 8w

FOR SALE,

A VERY valuable overſhot Merchant, Griſt and Saw Mill, on a never-failing ſtream of water, with twenty-four acres of Limeſtone Land, ſeven of which is watered meadow, two orchards of grafted fruit, of the beſt kinds, and ſix acres of wood-land. The mill-houſe is of ſtone, two ſtories high, with three boulting-cheſts, the cloths all in good order, two pair of ſtones, one pair of which are French burr, the other country ſtones; from this mill is ſent as good flour to market as any that comes to it. There are on the premiſes a dwelling houſe, with a ſtone cave and cooper's ſhop, together with a large ſtone barn, forty by thirty feet;---ſituate on the weſt ſide of Schuylkill, in Upper Merion townſhip, Montgomery county, fourteen miles from Philadelphia, and one quarter of a mile from Schuylkill, to which river there is a road that leads from the mill to a good landing-place over the ſame, near to which the canal is cutting, that will make it cheap and eaſy to tranſport flour, grain, and other articles, to and from the market. There are ſeveral other mill-ſeats on this eſtate, with water ſufficient for paper and powder mills, or any other works that require plenty of water; it would ſuit a ſtone-cutter to erect a mill, as there are ſeveral marble quarries which lie near it. It will be exchanged for property in or near the city, dry goods, or public ſecurities.

Alſo, a Plantation, containing about one hundred and thirty acres of good land, twenty miles from Philadelphia, at four pounds per acre.

Likewiſe, two thouſand two hundred and twenty-ſeven acres of land, on the Paquceſs creek, in Suſſex county, New-Jerſey. The greateſt part of this tract of land is meadow and white oak ſwamp; it lies within eight miles of the court-houſe. Suſſex is now conſidered the ſecond county in Jerſey in point of numbers, and is by far the moſt thriving in it. *

Enquire at No. 212, North Front-ſtreet.

Eight Dollars Reward.

WAS ſtolen from the ſubſcriber, living in Moreland townſhip, Philadelphia county, in the night of the 20th of this inſtant, by a Negro Man, who calls himſelf JOSEPH, the following articles, viz. one great coat of Bath coating, one tight bodied coat of broad cloth, one under-veſt of linſey, double breaſted, one pair of corduroy breeches, two ſhirts, two pair of ſtriped linen trowſers, two pair of new ſhoes, one pair of blue ribbed woolen ſtockings, one pair of ſilver buckles carved. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid Negro (who is remarkably handſome for a Negro, being ſtraight noſed, thin lipped, and very black, about five feet nine inches high) and ſecures him in any gaol, giving information thereof, ſhall be entitled to the above reward, and reaſonable charges.

RYNEAR LUKENS.

April 22, 1793. *

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.

JULY, 1793.] THE [NUMBER 3295.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 10, 1793.

HOWELL & TAYLOR,

At their IRON STORES on Vine-ſtreet Wharf, Philadelphia, have for ſale, on the loweſt terms,

Hanover Pig Iron, Stoves and hollow Ware,
Engliſh, German and American Steel,
Bar, Sheet and Rolled Iron,
Nail and Spike Rods,
Tierce, Hogſhead and Butt Hoops,
Ships' Cabouſes and Cabin Stoves,
Houſe and Smith Coal.

☞ All orders in their line of buſineſs executed with punctuality.

STOP THIEF.

Sixteen Dollars Reward.

WAS ſtolen on the night of the 23d inſt. out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, in Brandywine townſhip, Cheſter county, State of Pennſylvania, a large bay Horſe, about ſixteen hands high, about nine years old, ſhod before, paces and trots, has a ſmall ſtar in his forehead, and a little white hair on his hind feet cloſe by the hoof, black main and tail, a long foretop, thick head, with ſome white hairs on the jaw. Whoever ſecures the above Horſe and Thief, ſo that the owner may get his Horſe, and the Thief brought to juſtice, ſhall have the above reward, or eight dollars for the Horſe, and reaſonable charges, paid by

SAMUEL M'MICKEN.

June 25, 1793. ‡

Moreland townſhip, Montgomery county, June 25.

Three Pounds Reward.

STOLEN out of the ſubſcriber's paſture laſt night, a ſorrel HORSE, about 14 hands and an half high, with a blaze in his face, hind feet white, a natural trotter, very fat, eight years old, and carries well. Whoever takes up ſaid Horſe and Thief, and ſecures them, ſo that the Thief be brought to juſtice, and the owner recovers his horſe, ſhall be entitled to the above Reward, or FOUR DOLLARS for the Horſe, with reaſonable charges.

§ SAMUEL SHOEMAKER.

THE ſubſcriber begs leave to inform the public in general, and his friends and cuſtomers in particular, that he has removed from the houſe where he formerly reſided, to the inn lately occupied by Mrs. Sidney Paul, well known by the ſign of the Indian King, in Market ſtreet, where he has laid in a ſtock of the beſt of liquors, which he will always make it his ſtudy to procure. He has good accommodations for travellers, with their horſes and carriages; requeſts a continuance of the patronage and encouragement of the public, and ſubſcribes himſelf,

Their humble ſervant.

MICHAEL KITTS.

N. B. Horſes taken in at livery, and horſes and chairs to hire. *

Norriſtown, June 13, 1793.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, at the houſe of Jacob Zeeber, innkeeper, in Marlborough townſhip, on Tueſday the ſixteenth day of July next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a certain Tract or Piece of located Land, ſituate in the townſhip aforeſaid; bounded by lands of Henry Deats, Leonard Snyder, and others; containing three hundred acres, be the ſame more or leſs, with the appurtenances thereunto belonging. Taken in execution, and to be ſold, as the eſtate of John Patton, deceaſed, by

HENRY KOOKEN, Sheriff.

STOLEN on Saturday the 1ſt day of this inſtant, out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, living on Yellow breeches creek, 4 miles from Harriſburgh and two miles from Adam Weaver's mill, a black MARE, riſing 13 years old, about 15 hands high has a few white hairs on her forehead, and a white ſtripe on each ſide of her neck, occaſioned by her wearing a yoke, and is a natural trotter, (not very free otherways). The thief is ſuppoſed to go by the name of William Keyler, is about 5 feet 8 inches high, and is of a very ſwarthy complexion, has a mark on his left leg, and is a fuller by trade: had on and took with him, a claret coloured coat, with white plated buttons, full trimmed, and a brown worſted jacket, with corded velvet breeches. Whoever takes up ſaid mare, ſo as the owner may get her again, and ſecures the thief, ſo that he be brought to juſtice, ſhall have FIVE POUNDS reward, or THREE POUNDS for the mare, and reaſonable charges, paid by

JOHN MILLER.

Cumberland County, June 3, 1793. §

Sixteen Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, a mulatto boy, named Stephen, about 20 years of age; had on, a white ſhirt, new ticklenburg trowſers, a blue ſailor jacket, ſhoes with plated buckles; he is much marked with the ſmall-pox, is a ſhort well-ſet fellow, and has a ſour countenance; he broke open a trunk and ſtole two ten dollar bank notes, five Spaniſh milled dollars, and ſome ſmall pieces of ſilver. Whoever takes up ſaid ſlave, and brings him home to his maſter, or ſecures him in any goal, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

RICHARD WESCOAT.

Glouceſter county, New-Jerſey, May 20, 1793. †

Juſt Publiſhed, by

THOMAS DOBSON,

Bookſeller, at the ſtone-houſe, in Second ſtreet, Philadelphia,

VOLUME IX. OF

ENCYCLOPÆDIA;

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The ſubſcription will continue open on the above terms till the firſt day of September next, to give opportunity to thoſe who are not yet ſubſcribers, to come forward.

Thoſe who have ſubſcribed, and got only a ſmall part of the work, are requeſted to complete their ſetts, as far as publiſhed, as ſoon as poſſible, as after the firſt of next September, by which time the Tenth Volume is expected to be ready, the Publiſher will not conſider himſelf bound to make up thoſe ſetts which are not completed up to that period.

Philadelphia, June 15, 1793.

HEBREW LANGUAGE.

AT 6 o'clock in the evening, in the Friends Grammar School-room, South Fourth-ſtreet, is opened by J. M. RAY, from Edinburgh, lately from Paris, a Hebrew Claſs, with diſquiſitions concerning the nature, origin and progreſs of languages, as in his former practice for a number of years, and alſo a comparative view of the Eaſtern, the Weſtern and the Modern Languages, Philoſophy, Oratory and Poetry, as the Hebrew, Chaldee, Syriac, Samaritan, Ethiopic, Arabic, Perſian, the Greek and Latin, the Engliſh, French, &c. Modern Languages. The French and other Foreigners are taught Engliſh in the moſt ſpeedy method.

N. B. The Hebrew being ſcientific, deſcribes the nature of things, and diſplays the true philoſophy, aſtronomy, &c. It is the key to the phraſeology of the New Teſtament as well as the Old, and the Pagan theology and mythology, and all antiquities, and is the eaſieſt language to learn, ſo that mere Engliſh ſcholars acquire it in a few months.

Eight Dollars Reward.

RAN away this morning, the 14th day of June, from the ſubſcriber, living in the townſhip of Northampton, Burlington county, and ſtate of New-Jerſey, an apprentice lad, named Benjamin Howard, about 5 feet 9 inches high, light complexion, light brown hair, about 18 years of age; took with him two ſuits of cloaths, one of fuſtian, and one of jean, both olive coloured, two ſhirts, one a fine one, marked on the hip N. H. three pair of ſtockings, two of which are cotton and wool, light blue mixture, the other white cotton with blue rings round the tops, one pair of homeſpun linnen trowſers, ſtriped, lie colour, pale blue and white, two pair of ſhoes, one of calf ſkin, ſome money in ſilver, and a new caſtor hat; It is ſuppoſed he is gone towards his father's in the lower Jerſey; he is a pretty good looking young fellow. Whoever will ſecure the ſaid runaway in any goal, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall be entitled to the above reward, from

‡ ISAAC HAINES.

Eight Dollars Reward.

WAS ſtolen out of the ſtable, in Weſt-Caln townſhip, Cheſter county, in the night of the 11th inſtant, a chunk of a brown Mare, about 14 hands high, 8 years old this ſpring, a natural trotter, has a ſtar in her forehead, the main hangs all on the right ſide, a ſmall lameneſs in the off hind leg at times, but not much to be noticed. Any perſon returning, or informing the owner of ſaid creature, and ſecuring the thief, ſo as he be brought to juſtice, ſhall have the above reward, and for the mare Four Dollars, paid by WILLIAM TRUMAN.

17th of 6th mo. 1793. *

PHILADELPHIA, July 10.

By the arrival of the ſchooner Eagle, Capt. Jones, in 12 days from Cape Francois, we have received the melancholy intelligence of the burning of that once beautiful town, by the mulattoes. Several paſſengers have arrived in the Eagle, who were glad to ſave their lives and leave all their property to be deſtroyed. There were alſo above 120 ſail of merchantmen, who were obliged to leave the Cape under convoy of ſome ſhips of war; many of thoſe merchant veſſels put to ſea with ſhort proviſions and without half the quantity of water neceſſary to bring them to the American ports, although they are in general full of paſſengers who fled from the conflagration. Hundreds were ſhot by the mulattoes, on their way as they ran from their houſes, toward the boats—for as ſoon as the town was fired in ſeveral places, particularly on the 23d ult, the white inhabitants ran out into the ſtreets diſtracted, and were barbarouſly murdered by the mulattoes, without reſpect to ſex, age or condition.

It is difficult, as yet, to arrange any thing like a connected account of this dreadful cataſtrophe. But ſo far as can be collected from the paſſengers, and Capt. Jones, it appears, that the whole originated from ſome jealouſy between General Galbaud, and the commiſſioners Santhorax and Pulverell, who behaved very ill to him and the whites, as well as to the Admiral of the fleet.

Some ſay that Galbaud had entered into ſome contracts for flour, during the abſence of the commiſſioners, while they were at the ſouth ſide of the iſland. This they diſapproved of.——Others ſtate, that as the general Galbaud had an eſtate in the Spaniſh part of the iſland, he could not be qualified to hold the commiſſion he has from the French republic. Be this as it may, the commiſſioners ordered him to be arreſted, and ſent back to France. But during theſe diſputes, which laſted from the 17th to the 24th June, other ſcenes of diſtreſs were acting in every quarter——ſeveral ſailors were inſulted by mulattoes and cut with ſabres; complaints were made to the commiſſioners in vain, for they were totally devoted to the mulattoes intereſt, and would ſcarcely hear a word from a white perſon, nay they inſulted the moſt reſpectable merchants that came to them with complaint, againſt the mulattoes, this encouraged the latter to the greateſt degree of inſolence, and they began to fire the town on the 20th, in ſome places: the admiral now ordered all the merchant ſhips away from the bay, and 2000 men, ſailors and ſoldiers, were landed to ſuppreſs the mulattoes, but they were grown too powerful, and a heavy firing commenced which laſted nearly four days—Galbaud's brother was taken priſoner. We do not yet hear what is become of him, neither can it be diſtinctly ſaid whether the commiſſioners joined the mulattoes and blacks, although there is reaſon to ſuppoſe it. A dreadful ſlaughter was the conſequence, and it is feared that very few white people eſcaped—The ſhocking ſcenes of lovely women and children running from their burning habitations in diſtraction, and then being ſhot down in the ſtreets, was too affecting to be related.

The grand ſtores and ſhops were deſtroyed all over the place, and in fact it was entirely conſumed the 23d and 24th of laſt month, when captain Jones ſailed.

Some are of opinion that the admiral did not behave right, and they think that if he had threatened to bombard the town, inſtead of ſending men on ſhore, he would have prevented this miſerable fate of ſo many thouſands of the people. It is not however eaſy to aſcertain any real ſtate of the affair until we receive further accounts.

With regard to the Engliſh attempting an invaſion, it is a ridiculous idea, for it would coſt a kingdom, to pay the expences of getting a tolerable footing on St. Domingo with an army.

The General Galbaud was highly eſteemed by many, and the comiſſioners abominated for many of their proceedings, particularly, the enlarging 400 of the brigands from priſon, who inſtantly joined the mulattoes in their plunder, and murdering barbarity.

The accounts further ſtate, that the reaſon of Galbaud's being diſmiſſed by the commiſſioners was, his having been aid de camp to General Dumourier, and his principles were ſuſpected.

The miſerable fate of the whites may in a great meaſure be attributed to their obſtinate hatred and oppoſition of every law and every attempt made by the commiſſioners to reſtore the free mulattoes to the natural rights of citizenſhip to which they were not only born, but have doubly qualified themſelves to enjoy the bleſſings of freedom---many of thoſe mulattoes have received very liberal educations, and would make a very reſpectable figure in any ſtation of life.---But all that could be done, could never bring the whites to permit them to the common privilege of men.

This, although it accounts in ſome degree for the origin of the troubles at the Cape, yet it will have no weight with a human heart, in attoning for the abominable cruelties the mulattoes have committed, and which, it is probable, will operate more againſt their liberties and keep them the longer in a ſtate of dependence.

The following is another ſtatement of this intelligence as given by Capt. Jones.

On 17th June, as the armed mullattoes were going to fort Picolet, they were met by ſeveral ſailors, who were in liquor, and one of them joſtled againſt one of the men of colour; he immediately drew his hanger and wounded him; the reſt of the ſailors immediately ſtoned them, and they flew. On the 18th, a great number of men of colour came on the King's wharf, and gave them ſome very inſolent language, which was the cauſe of a quarrel; the mulattoes being all armed, the ſailors had to fly; they ſeized one of the marines belonging to one of the ſhips of war, and made him beg their pardon on his knees. After the above, ſeveral of the inhabitants, that were ſtanding at their doors, were wounded by the mulattoes---They went to enter their complaints, and received no ſatisfaction. On the 19th a proclamation was iſſued out by the commiſſaries; on the 20th, two hours after the ſailors landed, the commiſſaries opened all the priſons, and let the Brigands out, to deſtroy the town and its inhabitants.

June 19th. A proclamation from the two commiſſaries, Meſſrs. Santhonax and Polverel was read, ordering all officers and ſeamen on board their reſpective veſſels at 7 o'clock, P. M. They thinking it an unwarrantable proceeding, would not comply with it. An officer belonging to one of the French ſhips, being in a public houſe, was accoſted in a very familiar manner by a mulatto; he gave him a puſh; on which he drew, and gave him a blow with his hanger on the arm. The officer then entered a complaint to the admiral, and on the ſame day the admirals waited on the commiſſaries (who were giving a concert to the people of colour) to demand ſatisfaction for the inſult, committed upon one of the officers of the fleet under his command. The admirals were ſent away without any ſatisfaction. On the 20th, in the morning, the two admirals waited a ſecond time on the commiſſaries, and were ſent away almoſt without a hearing. They then repaired on board the ſhips of war, and immediately ordered all the ſhips that were in ſhore of them, to remove out of the way. The three 74 gun ſhips then drew up in a line to cover the landing, if any reſiſtance was made. At half paſt 3 they manned their boats and landed their men, to the number of 2000, under the command of Gen. Galbeau, who was ſent as general to the iſland of Hiſpaniola, and diſpoſſeſſed of his government by the commiſſaries; they thinking his commiſſion not ſufficient, and contrary to the laws of France. At 4 o'clock the action began at the government houſe, between the commiſſaries party, and the ſailors. Previous to this there was a guard ſituated in ſuch a manner, as to prevent the landing or embarking of any perſons or property. On the 21ſt, a few houſes were ſet on fire, and at 4 o'clock a great number of negroes were ſeen coming into town, on the 22d, in the morning early, great quanties of revolted negroes, were ſeen coming into town: and at 12 o'clock the middle of the town was in flames; and on the 23d, the whole of the Cape was in flames. At night the fleet all unmoored, and proceeded to ſea as faſt as poſſible, as there was an information given that the mulattoes and negroes intended burning the fleet if poſſible; on the 24th, at 1 in the morning, came out in company with the French fleet, in number 120 ſail of men of war and merchantmen, bound for Philadelphia; on the 26th, at noon, left the French fleet under the Weſt Caycos, and proceeded to Philadelphia.

The whole of the above time (except on the 23d, at which time the ſailors left the town) there was a continual firing of cannon and ſmall arms, from the whites, who had poſſeſſion of the arſenal, and a ſmall fort above the town.

Captain Jones further informs, that the officers belonging to the Britiſh ſloop of war, Hyæna, a prize taken into Cape-Francois, by the French men of war, were preſerved by the greateſt exertions. Being conducted down to the American wharf, by ſome of the Negroes who ſpoke Engliſh, they immediately leaped off and were taken up by the American boats, and conveyed on board the French ſhips. Captain

Jones ſaw a number of the inhabitants of the Cape, preſerved in the ſame manner.

Monſieur Robejoe, a paſſenger with Captain Jones, was confined to his houſe until the 22d, afterwards conducted down to the wharf, by ſome friendly negroes, and made his eſcape on board the ſchooner, informs, that the Mulattoes came to his houſe, and aſked his negroes *if they were not ready*—immediately upon which they burſt open the doors, and exclaimed "Vive le Commiſſarie, it is he who has given us Liberty, and we will fight for him."

Captain Jones made very particular enquiry for the ſafety of the Americans, and is happy to inform, that all eſcaped, except Meſſrs. Not and Miller, of Charleſton, South Carolina, who were miſſing. He further adds, that it is impoſſible to deſcribe the diſtreſſes of the unhappy inhabitants of the Cape; every building, of conſequence, he ſaw in flames, and all the paſſengers, by him, flew to preſerve their lives.

Since the foregoing intelligence was communicated, we have heard further accounts by the brig Active, Captain Waters, and ſeveral other veſſels:—

It is ſaid that the Britiſh priſoners at the Cape, amongſt whom were the officers and marines and ſeamen belonging to the Hyæna, (captured only a few days before this melancholy event took place) put themſelves under the command of a Britiſh officer, and fought bravely by the ſide of the French ſoldiery and ſailors under General Galbaud, againſt the Commiſſioners, Mulattoes and Negroes. But Galbaud, had he ſtood out five minutes longer, it is thought muſt have gained a victory; he, however withdrew the troops and went on board the French ſhips of war, after fighting three days, and with him took the Britiſh officers, &c. who had ſo courageouſly aſſiſted him.

This is a ſtriking inſtance of the uncertainty of human events, and the fate of war.—How remarkable to ſee the French and Britiſh ſoldiers and ſailors, who, but a few days before, were employed in the trade of ſlaughtering one another, ſo ſoon join hands and fight like brethren againſt the Mulattoes and Negroes!—

At the ſame time that Galbaud quitted the ſcene of action, it is ſaid the Commiſſioners, Sonthenox and Polverel, alſo fled with the ſoldiery under their command into the country, and thus the town of Cape Francois being evacuated by both armies, was immediately expoſed to the depredations of the Negroes, Mulattoes and Brigands, who finding nothing to oppoſe them, ruſhed in with demoniac fury and ſet fire to it in every quarter.—Had either party, Galbaud's or the Commiſſioners ſucceeded, this more unfortunate event would probably not have happened.

Paſſengers on board the ſchooner Eagle, from Cape Francois, Lloyd Jones, Maſter.

Meſſieurs Barnard, Lynch, Dugan, Thompſon, Simſon, Roberjoe, Geraut and Lady, Capet, ſenior and junior, Marſan.

VIENNA, (Germany,) April 20.

Her Imperial Majeſty was yeſterday delivered of a Prince, who was this day baptized by the names of FERDINAND, CHARLES, LEOPOLD, JOSEPH, FRANCIS, MARCELLIN. His Sicilian Majeſty, repreſented by his Ambaſſador the Marquis of Gallo, was the ſole ſponſor. After the ceremony there was a court, when the Nobility and Foreign Miniſters had the honour to pay their reſpects to the Emperor, and to congratulate his Imperial Majeſty on the birth of an heir.

F R A N C E.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Wedneſday, April 24.

A body of citizens, petitioners, appeared before the Aſſembly—they announced that Marat had been acquitted by the Tribunal Extraordinary, and they begged permiſſion to defile through the aſſembly, to ſhew to the repreſentatives of the people their joy to find Marat innocent!

Permiſſion being granted, they entered without arms, in great numbers, of both ſexes, and as many as could, took poſſeſſion of the unoccupied ſeats, the tribunes and citizens crying loudly, "Long live the Republic—Long live the nation—Long live Marat!"

At the head of the citizens were the Gendarmes, and the Municipal Officers.

At length Marat arrived, and proceeded to take his ſeat; he had on his head a crown which he himſelf took off; he was embraced by all the citizens, women, and deputies; after which he mounted the Tribune, and made the following ſpeech:—

"Citizens,

"You ſee a repreſentative of the people whoſe rights have been violated, but juſtice has been done him. I ſwear anew to eſpouſe the cauſe of equality, liberty, and of the people."

He was loudly applauded.

The Cote droit, or minority of the Aſſembly, had entirely left the hall.

KINGSTON (Jamaica) Juue 15.

During the American war, ſtarvation was a very faſhionable word, and we ſeriouſly apprehend that, at this unexampled period, it will be too much in vogue here. There is a real ſcarcity of freſh, dry, imported proviſions, throughout the country, and no proſpect of an immediate ſupply. The heavy rains have waſhed away the ground proviſions; thouſands of Negroes are daily pouring in upon us; cattle and live ſtock of every deſcription are dearer and more ſcarce than at any former period; in ſhort, if the port is not thrown open to the Americans, we have a proſpect of experiencing all the horrors of famine.

MONTEGO BAY, June 8.

Tueſday arrived the ſhip Louiſa, Chriſtian, from Africa, but laſt from Barbadoes, with 171 negroes. Captain Chriſtian left Barbadoes the 26th ult. where he was nine days. Admiral Gardner, with his ſquadron, were wooding and watering at Martinique when the Louiſa arrived at Barbadoes; but before her departure, the Admiral, with three ſail of the line and five frigates, returned to Barbadoes. A regiment had arrived from Halifax, and troops were collecting from the different iſlands for an expedition, its ſuppoſed object to be Martinique; Generals Bruce, Garth, and the Marquis de Bouillis, were at Barbadoes.

FALMOUTH, June 11.

Laſt Thurſday, off the Capes, Captain Troop fell in with the ſchooner privateer Grouper, Captain Redman, belonging to New Providence, having an American brig, his prize, in company, loaded with French property, from the Cape, bound to America. Captain Redman informed him, that he had, a ſhort time before, captured three veſſels of the ſame deſcription, and ſent them down to the Bahamas, where, in all probability, they were condemned. He likewiſe mentioned, that a large fleet of merchantmen were expected ſoon to ſail from Cape Francois for Old France, under a very weak convoy, conſiſting of only two frigates: That two Bermudian privateers had taken twelve prizes; and that ſeveral privateers from New Providence were cruiſing.

CHARLESTON, (S. C.) June 8.

The ſchooner Hector, Capt. Olmſted, of Wilmington, which on her arrival here, cauſed ſo much converſation and ſpeculation, on the ſubject of European and American failures, &c. has, on her departure furniſhed equal room for animadverſion and table talk.

During her ſtay in this harbour, there was a real or pretended bill of ſale, executed by the Captain, in favour of a Frenchman; who applied to the Conſul of the French republic for a privateer's commiſſion; this was readily granted, as there appeared no reſemblance of fraud or colluſion. The veſſel was afterwards cleared out as an American bottom, for the Weſt Indies, and ſailed on Thurſday as ſuch: After ſhe had paſſed Fort Johnſton, ſhe ſent back her American regiſter. It ſhould have been noticed, that the Captain had privately procured ammunition here, and had a few cannon and ſmall arms concealed in the hold.

Inſtead of purſuing her voyage to the Weſt Indies, ſhe had not loſt ſight of the land, before her piratical intentions were diſplayed, in bringing to and examining all veſſels that chanced to come in her way: She is even ſaid to have captured the ſchooner ——, Capt. Garret, bound here from the Weſt-Indies.

In conſequence of this intelligence being authenticated, two pilot boats were armed and fitted up to go in purſuit of her; and yeſterday morning ſailed on this laudable expedition. One of the boats was commanded by Capt. Cockran, of the revenue cutter, and the other by Capt. Newton, of the America. The ſailors, amounting to about ninety, were collected from different ſhips in the river; and they were ſo eager in the cauſe, that thrice the number might have been procured, if they were thought neceſſary.

STAUNTON, June 22.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Fort St. Clair, to his friend near this town, dated April 29.

"Every preparation for a campaign ſhortly, is making here at preſent—We keep our ſcouts continually round the fort; yeſterday a ſerjeant and four men were ordered out to ſee if they could diſcover any ſigns of Indians; about half a mile from the fort they came up with an Indian who was concealed; they routed and purſued him ſome diſtance, but could not overtake him. Upon their return to the garriſon, Captain Gibſon went out with a ſtrong party, took the road the Indian ran, and came acroſs a large party of Indians, who unfortunately diſcovered the white people before they came to them, and cleared off ſo faſt that our party could not overtake them. They are almoſt continually ſculking about this fort and fort Jefferſon. At the laſt mentioned place, they wounded a man on the 26th inſt. he had 3 of his fingers ſhot off, and 15 bullets ſhot thro' his clothes. There is here a perſon who was a priſoner ſome time at one of their towns, and fortunately made his eſcape to this place a few days ago; he ſays they are making every preparation for battle; they ſay they can raiſe 9,000 warriors in two days notice; and are determined for war, or have peace on their own terms; our informer adds, that they are amply ſupplied with arms, ammunition, and every neceſſary for war. From the above, and other circumſtances, the writer ſays, it is generally predicted, the enſuing ſeaſon will be a bloody one."

When will the happy time arrive,
When war and bloodſhed ſhall be o'er—
And neighbouring nations ceaſe their ſtrife,
And learn the arts of war no more.

ALEXANDRIA, July 3.

We are informed that the Preſident of the United States intends joining with the citizens of Alexandria in celebrating the Anniverſary of American Independance.

BALTIMORE, July 4.

Monday evening laſt arrived the Prince William Henry, outward bound from this port, which was made a prize of by the Citizen Genet, on Friday laſt, at about 3 o'clock, off the Capes 9 leagues.

We learn by a perſon belonging to the Citizen Genet, on board the Prince William Henry, that they paſſed a Spaniſh brig, a prize to a French privateer, which they were taking into Norfolk. She had loſt her topmaſt, and had an action, in which four of her hands were killed, and five jumped overboard.

A veſſel arrived at Norfolk, captain Vickery, in ten days from Boſton, ſpoke a brig from Briſtol, only 28 days out; the captain of which informed him, that the French had gained a ſignal victory over the combined armies of Auſtria and Pruſſia, near Dunkirk---that they beat and drove them in all poſitions, making great ſlaughter, and taking a number of priſoners.

WILMINGTON, July 6.

A correſpondent, from motives the moſt diſintereſted and benevolent, would wiſh to convey the following intelligence to ſuch foreign families, who, from the preſent diſturbance in the old world, may ſeek an aſylum in the new, that Charleſtown, on the head of the Cheſapeake, is a place conveniently ſituated for their immediate reſidence; eſpecially to ſuch families who do not bring with them a ſuperabundance of caſh. This beautiful ſpot is directly open to one of the fineſt water proſpects in the world, and commands every comfort the heart can wiſh, from this element. Proviſions of all kinds are remarkably good and cheap, as well as thoſe indiſpenſible articles, fuel and houſe-rents. The town being directly on the poſt road of this immenſe continent, it may with truth be aſſerted, that no place in the union, for cheapneſs and convenience, health and pleaſantneſs, is more deſirably ſituated; while it is peculiary well adapted to be rendered the ſeat of the arts and ſciences. The generous printers, thoſe liberal benefactors of mankind, will oblige, by inſerting this paragraph in their ſeveral papers, and if convenient in the French language, ſo that the uninformed ſtrangers, or ſuffering traveller, may be benefited by its communication, and the informant thereby amply rewarded for his troble.

NEW-YORK, July 5.

Yeſterday being the Anniverſary of the eighteenth year of the Independence of the United States, the ſame was celebrated with unſpeakable joy in this city. The day was uſhered in by the firing of cannon, and the ringing of all the public bells in town. The Revenue Cutter, Captain Dennis, made a beautiful appearance by diſplaying the colours of all the nations at peace with the United States. In the evening ſeveral ſalutes in honor of the day were fired, which finiſhed the rejoicings of a happy people, who were once oppreſſed by deſpotic power, and who in one firm and animating declaration, freed themſelves from the ſhackles of ſlavery.

That reſiſtance is laudable when provoked by oppreſſion, is a political maxim, which few at the preſent day will doubt the truth of; and which ſeems, from the progreſs of its influence, deſtined to diſſolve the fetters of mankind, and free the world from bondage. The humiliating doctrine of paſſive obedience, and the barbarous principle of the feudal ſyſtem, are rapidly ruſhing to deſerved oblivion; man begins to feel his importance in the ſcale of being; opinion, ſo long controuled by deſpotic force, expands it powers, and the human mind admitted to the rights of free enquiry diſplays its energy in the purſuit of truth. Science, that Heaven born goddeſs extends and confirms her empire, and freedom with her thouſand trumpets, is wakening the nations of the earth from theſe torpid ſlumbers, into which they have been lulled by the baneful opiates of deſpotiſm. Her commanding voice firſt reached the weſtern world, and her ſummons was obeyed. America aſſumed the rights of a ſovereign and independent nation, and appealed to the god of armies for ſupport; even the enemies of her freedom revered the principle which ambition led them to oppoſe—But the impotence of their efforts ſoon convinced them, that to contend with ſo powful a foe, was but a wanton waſte of treaſure and of blood—hoſtility ceaſed and her independence was recogniſed.

Memorable will be the acquiſition of ſo great a bleſſing; the true American will celebrate its anniverſary with gratitude and mirth, and the friend of man derive a pleaſure in recurring to the epoch, as the moſt intereſting in the ſtory of the revolution, as in the annals of the world. The auſpicious day will ever preſent a proper period for the exerciſe of the ſocial feelings and convivial indulgence at the feſtive board; and ſo long as freedom is a bleſſing, future generations ſhall remember the atchievments of their fathers, and appropriate it to harmonian intercourſe and mutual congratulation; for this purpoſe, a number of reſpectable republicans aſſembled yeſterday at the Coffee-houſe, partook of an elegant repaſt provided for the occaſion, and drank the following toaſts.

1. The Day, perpetuity to the commemoration of this glorious Æra.

2. Waſhington—the man who led us to victory and independence.

3. The people, may a knowledge of their rights ever protect their ſovereignty.

4. The early champions of our cauſe, immortality to thoſe who ſealed their principles with their blood.

5. May laws ſecure our liberty, and liberty ſupport our laws.

6. May the republican, like the elective, principles, pervade over the univerſe.

7. Energy to the advocates, impotence to the adverſaries of freedom.

8. A free preſs, may this bulwark of liberty be proof againſt aſſaults.

9. May every ſtar of deſpotiſm in the political hemiſphere be eclipſed by the glorious luminary of freedom.

10. The citizens of the French republic, as they have fought for liberty, may they convince the world they know its value.

11. Science, may this powerful foe of deſpotiſm annihilate her adverſary and become the Empreſs of the world.

12. Truth, virtue and juſtice, may all political inſtitutions reſt on theſe everlaſting pillars.

13. The agricultural, mechanic and commercial arts.

14. May the banners of our freedom wave unmoleſted in every quarter of the globe.

15. May the bands of harmony encircle the great family of mankind.

We hear from Old Spain, that the war with France is far from being a popular ſtep with the nation, any more than an alliance with England. The court and the clergy have lately had recourſe to their old trick of begging patriotic gifts from the nation in order to ſcreen themſelves from bearing a ſhare of the burthens of the war. But the project has not ſucceeded as formerly. The people begin evidently to perceive that while kings and prieſts are what they are among them, the liberties of the people are no more than an empty name.

We expect great trouble here this ſummer (ſays a letter from Strabane in Ireland) we are threatened with all the horrors of a civil war—"Worſe than fierce Ætna's moſt deſtructive fires." The volunteers are all ſuppreſſed by the government—ſeized their arms and ammuni ion; the miniſtry have impriſoned the patriotic Oliver Bond, and right honorable Simeon Butler, in Dublin, for taking part with the volunteers, where they are doomed, for wiſhing well to mankind, to paſs ſix months in a dreary dungeon and fined 500l. each.

PHILADELPHIA, July 10.

Extract of a letter from England, dated April 20, 1793.

"Our Miniſtry were ſo wiſe as to appoint a public faſt, to be kept yeſterday; many of the diſſenting Miniſters declined complying.---Some complied for particular reaſons: in a ſermon preached on the occaſion it was ſaid "numbers would not be pleaſed at having it inſinuated, and yet it is to be feared, that national confidence in and reliance on our own military and naval proweſs, has been productive of the diſappointments commonly attendant on a vain ſelf dependence." Was it not this that led on to theſe hoſtilities, which were commenced as on this day, eighteen years ago, at Lexington, in Maſſachuſetts Bay; and that brought on and continued an unſucceſsful war for more than ſeven years, and loaded us with a debt conſiderably beyond a hundred millions of pounds ſterling? And is it not owing to the events of that unſucceſsful war, that the preſs has been drawn into exiſtence? Whatever advantages may be gained from the latter, we can reap but little glory from it. We are leagued with ſo many formidable powers, that ſhould France be completely cruſhed, by the united force of the confederates, the ſum of the divided honor obtained by the event will yield but a trivial ſhare to each ally. However it is not a ſingular opinion of mine, that ſuch an event will not take place within the preſent year; after which the probability of its ever exiſting will gradually diminiſh. Theſe thoughts are natural to thoſe, who recollect the various circumſtances of the American war—how ſuddenly and unexpectedly, the threatening ſtorm which hung over the country the laſt year, was diſperſed, though headed by one of the firſt Generals, now retired as we are informed, from public ſervice to his private eſtates with faded laurels—and that it is not the fate of one Arnold or one Dumourier to fix the iſſue of a war; but the LORD GOD OF HOSTS.

"The thoughtleſs multitude, compoſed of various orders, having heard the French charged with being a nation of Atheiſts and Infidels, may imagine, that they are doomed by heaven to deſtruction. But it may be aſked, has not ſuch atheiſm and infidelity been the natural produce of dark ſuperſtition and prejudice, in conjunction with the inconſiſtent and abandoned lives of what have been denominated the religious orders? and may it not be the deſign of Providence to bring about a reformation in the principles and practices of the nation by the judgments with which they are

visited; and by his providential interpositions, in which he may prevent their ruin; and in this way prepare them for a free government of their own choosing? It is a question not easily solved, whether there is more real atheism and infidelity in France than in Great-Britain, the difference of numbers considered, though in the former the public avowal of it may be more general."

The following are published in a Kingston Price Current of the 15th of June.

Superfine flour	110s	Mess pork	7l--7l 10s
Common do,	100s	Cargo do.	75s
Ship bread	80s	Herrings	55s
Rice	45s	Rum	4/6
Candles	1/8---2/1	Ginger	50s
White soap	cwt. 100s	Sugar	50s--70s
Mess beef	110s 120s	Coffee	90s
Cargo do.	65s 80s	Pimento	10d---10½d

Dollars 6/8

Extract of a letter from Kingston, (Jamaica) to a gentleman in this city, dated June 14.

"I have my fears that some act that may be deemed partial, or the imprudence of some wrong headed people with you, (for I know there are such) may involve you in the war—which I pray God avert. You may be assured, that all the denominations of people, under the British government, view every act of yours with a scrutinizing eye, and pretences are not wanting to catch at paragraphs, and put the worst construction on them. This tends to inflame the minds of people credulously to believe, and ready to receive, every impression unfavourable to America. Your printers and writers should be circumspect, and the government very rigid in its neutrality, which only can make you flourish."

The Anniversary of American Independence was celebrated with *eclat*, on Thursday last, by all classes of citizens. Throughout the day the bells sounded merry peals and cannon roared rejoicings. Several companies dined together and celebrated the day in convivial mirth. The Cincinnati partook of a repast at Oellers' hotel, and after dinner, drank a number of toasts, accompanied by peals from the artillery.

In the evening the citizens were very agreeably entertained by the fire work in Market-street, which it may justly be said, have never been equalled in brilliancy and variety, in this city. The evening was rather unfavourable, and the haste which an impending gust obliged Mr. Varinot to make, shortened that entertainment, and deprived him of an opportunity of displaying some peices prepared.

Toasts drank by the Cincinnati.

1st. The day—may it be forever a testimonial of triumphant patriotism.

2. The United States—may their union, which originated in a common danger, be perpetuated in a common interest.

3. The commonwealth of Pennsylvania, may she long continue to enjoy peace, liberty, and independence.

4. The Republic of France—sympathy to her misfortunes, praise for her virtues, and triumph for her valour.

5. The human race; may the great family of mankind, without distinction of countries or colour, be united by charity, as a common tie, and enjoy liberty as a common inheritance.

6. Peace to the world; may the establishment of universal freedom produce universal concord; and all who have gloriously earned the laurels of war, be honourably sheltered by the olive branch of peace.

7. The fair daughters of Columbia---may their beauty attract and their virtue secure, only such as have merit to deserve them.

8. The President of the United States, may his domestic felicity be equal to his public services.

9. The society of the Cincinnati --may friendship, benevolence and patriotism, the basis of the institution, for ever inspire the conduct of its members.

10. Public spirit and social virtue---May the national prosperity be dear to every citizen, and the hospitality of America afford a refuge to the oppressed, a relief to the indigent, and reward to the industrious.

11. Agriculture, commerce and manufactures---may each advance the others, and all advance the public weal.

11. The liberty of the press---may it never be restrained by the hand of power, nor be poluted by the breath of licentiousness.

13. The Federal Constitution---may the principles on which it is founded be faithfully administered, and republican laws, men and measures prevail.

14. The times ---may the 18th century which has elevated the philosophy, dispel the superstition, and restore the rights of man; be eminently distinguished in the annals of the world.

15. The Veterans of the American war---may the memory of those who fell in the contest be gratefully cherished, and the services of those who survive ensure the esteem of their country.

Thursday last being the anniversary of the Independence of the United States, a number of citizens from this city assembled at Federal Point, a pleasing situation on the Delaware, to celebrate that glorious event. At 4 o'clock the company sat down under a bower erected for the purpose, to partake of an elegant entertainment, after which the following toasts were drank.

1. The day, may it ever be commemorated as the birth-day of our political freedom.

2. The people of America, may they ever cherish the genuine principles of republicanism.

3. The people of France, may wisdom and unanimity prevail in their councils, and success attend their arms.

4. The President of the United States.

5. May the glorious example of America and France animate other nations to contend for the Rights of Man.

6. May every despot experience his own downfall by the Universal establishment of liberty and equality.

7. The memory of those heroes in America and France who have devoted their lives to the service of their country.

8. May that harmony and good-will which prevails between the people of America and France be perpetual.

9. May justice and wisdom characterize our laws, and honesty and patriotism our public servants.

10 May gratitude to the French ever warm the breast of an American, and may he that attempts to cool the sacred ardour perish with infamy. [3 cheers.]

11. May the detestable league formed against France be driven from her borders covered with dismay and defeat.

12. May all earthly homage, except to the glorious principles of liberty, be abolished in the United States.

13. May war and despotism give place to universal peace and liberty.

14. A diffusion of the arts, sciences and political knowledge.

15. Federal Point, may it ever witness, at each succeeding anniversary, the like scene of joy and urbanity.

The French Patriotic Society assembled in the evening of the 4th of July, at the tavern of George Lesher, No. 94. North Second-street, to celebrate the anniversary of American Independence. At this meeting a number of patriotic toasts were drank, of which the following is a translation.

1. The day we celebrate.

2. The French republic, may her popular government and her primary assemblies, serve as models to all Europe.

3. The republic of the United States of America, the first founded on the principles of immutable truth.

4. The National Convention, may their courage, principles and virtue be unmoveable.

5. The Congress of the United States, and the declaration of July 4, 1776.

6. Liberty, equality, and no king.

7. Principles and not men.

8. True democrats throughout the world.

9. The democratic societies of Pennsylvania, and all those instituted in France and in the United States on the same principles.

10. The *Sans Souliers** of Valley Forge, and the *Sans Culottes* of Jameppe.

11. May the French never have a king under any title whatsoever.

12. May the cap of liberty preserve from epidemic aristocracy.

13. The writers, friends to liberty and equality.

14. May the United States, by faithfully fulfilling her treaties, teach even England to execute her's.

15. The Fair, friends of the Rights of Man.

16. Prosperity to the French navy.

17. Perpetual union between the republic of France and the United States of America.

18. Republican simplicity and sobriety.

The room was decorated with the American and French colours, joining under a cap of liberty, on which the national cockade was fixed.

* Without shoes.

At a meeting of the Pennsylvania State Society of Cincinnati, held at the State-house, in the city of Philadelphia, on the 4th instant, the following officers were appointed for the ensuing year, agreeably to the constitution.

PRESIDENT.
His Excellency Thomas Mifflin.
VICE-PRESIDENT.
Honorable Thomas M'Kean.
TREASURER.
Major Mathew M'Connell.
ASSISTANT TREASURER.
Captain R. Patton.
SECRETARY.
Brigadier-General Josiah Harmar.
ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
Captain B. W. Ball.
STANDING COMMITTEE.
Brigadier-General Walter Stewart,
Colonel Francis Johnson,
Colonel Caleb North,
Captain John Wigton,
Hon. Robert Morris,
Major Sproat,
Captain Charles Biddle.

The schooner Chance, Captain Cadenhead, arrived yesterday from Wilmington, North-Carolina——On Thursday last was boarded by a French armed schooner in the Chesapeak Bay, but on shewing American colours, the schooner bore away and left Captain Cadenhead to proceed on his voyage to Philadelphia.——Soon after saw the same French schooner board an American brig, which they also suffered to proceed---They next boarded an English brig which they captured, all on the same day, and within a short space of time. There were about 9 other vessels came down the Chesapeak Bay, amongst which an English ship and brig, both armed---these seeing the brig above mentioned, captured by the schooner, gave her chace, overtook and engaged her. The action began at a quarter before five and lasted half an hour; Captain Cadenhead being still in sight. He saw the brig re-taken from the schooner, and then he observed that the schooner sheered off through the smoak, after which lost sight of her.

The ship and brig now crowded all their sails and pursued the schooner, which he supposes they came up with, as he heard firing about half after six o'clock the same evening, which continued for a considerable time. He could plainly hear the vollays of small arms as well as the firing of cannon, bothwhich ceased in about a quarter of an hour---The last heavy firing he supposes to have been from the ship; and therefore imagines that the schooner must have been overpowered and struck, or was probably sunk.

Married, on Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. M. L. Weems. Mr. John Adams, Printer at Baltimore, to the amiable Mrs. Reed, of this city.

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Post-Office at Chester, Delaware county, which unless taken out by the 1st of next October, will be sent to the General Post-Office as dead Letters.

MILES MACARTY, Post-Master.

Chester, 6th July, 1793.

B. Timothy Bullock.
C. Samuel Caley, Sam. Carr, Moses Coates.
D. Caleb Davis, Esq; James Davis.
E. Joseph Evans.
F. James Fackner, William Ferguson.
G. Joseph Greer.
H. Aaron Huston, Leekey Harpur, William Harpur, Eleanor Hunt.
L. George B. Lownes, William Look, Robert Legart.
M. Forgey M'Culliam, George M'William, Samuel Miller.
P. Jesse Passmore, Thomas Pearson, jun.
S. Ann Simpson, Elizabeth Stimble.
T. Morris Truman, 3, James Trimnell, William Thomson, Robert Thomson.
W. William Watts.

LETTERS remaining in the Post-Office at Easton, Pennsylvania.

One for Mr. Michael Bobst, in Weisenberg township, Northampton county. Three for Mrs. Elizabeth Cochran, Craig's Settlement, Northampton county. One for Mr. Michael M'Donall, Bricklayer, Easton in Pennsylvania.

July 1, 1793. H. SPERING, Post-Master.

FOR SALE.

A TRACT of LAND containing 90 acres, 50 of which are in excellent wood, 8 of meadow, the remainder cleared and well fenced, the whole well watered; there are on the premises, a small stone house, and log house adjoining, with a good barn, stables and barracks, and an excellent new spring-house; situate in Montgomery county, Abington township, between 12 and 13 miles from the city, joining lands of Robert Fletcher, Samuel Simpson and others. For terms of sale, apply to said Robert Fletcher or the subscriber, living near Jenkin-town, on the old York road.

MOSES SHEPPARD.

Seventh Month, 8th, 1793. ‡

Eight Dollars Reward.

RAN away, on the third inst. from the subscriber, living in London-grove township, Chester county, a Negroe man, named George, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, 23 or 24 years of age, has such a remakable defect in his ancles that when he walks they make a cracking noise, which may be heard at some distance, also a scar on one of his legs, occasioned by the cut of a scythe, and a number of lumps on his under jaw, is a strong thick set fellow: had on and took with him, a black fur hat, almost new, with a band and buckle on it, a white handkerchief, neck ribbon, linen coat, striped jacket, a half worn shirt of eight hundred linen, a pair of nankeen breeches, a pair of cross barred trowsers, torn in the knees, two pair of stockings, one thread and the other cotton, a pair of shoes and large buckles. Any person apprehending the aforesaid Negroe, so that his master may get him again, shall have the above reward, and all reasonable charges, paid by

JOHN WILEY.

London-grove, July 5, 1793. †

Three Pounds Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, in the county of Monmouth, and state of New-Jersey, on the 1st instant, a Negroe Man, named POMPY, between 40 and 50 years of age, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, slender make, and yellow complexion; had on when he went away, a homespun bearskin coat, with a red collar, tow shirt and trowsers, and new shoes; clothes taken with him not known. Whoever takes up said Negroe, and delivers him to the owner, or commits him to any gaol, so that he may be brought to his duty, shall receive the above reward.

July 3, 1793. ELISHA LAWRENCE.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, in Whitemarsh, on the 25th day of last month, a red COW. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

SAMUEL THOMAS.

July 3, 1793. ‡

Eight Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Thornbury township, Chester county, and state of Pennsylvania, on the 1st of this instant, a servant lad, named WILLIAM LAMARE, nineteen years of age, country born, about five feet ten or eleven inches high, round shouldered, dark complexioned, something of a down look, a small scar on one side of his nose, speaks fast, and stutters a little, with black hair, took with him three home made flaxen shirts, one finer than the other two, two pair of copperas striped trowers, a home made cloth coat and jacket, of a lead colour, with a falling collar, a pattern jacket with stripes across, black grain calf skin shoes, with plated buckles, and a fur hat. Whoever apprehends said runaway, and secures him in the goal of this county, or brings him to his master, shall receive the above reward, with reasonable charges.

† JACOB YEARSLEY.

All masters of vessels are forbid taking him off at their peril. July 2, 1793.

Eight Dollars Reward for either, or Sixteen for both,

RAN away from the subscriber, a well set negroe man, named CÆSAR, about five feet four or five inches high, of a grim aspect, pitted with the small pox, aged about 36 years, fond of spirits. He is supposed to have fled to a negroe man that ran away from the same neighbourhood about two years ago, about fifty yeare of age, slender built, very black aspect, can speak the French laoguage well, speaks the English broken, suspected to reside, since his flight, near Elk. Whoever takes up one or both, and secures them for their masters, shall have the above reward, as proposed, with reasonable expences.

CUNNINGHAM SAMPLE.
JAMES RAMSEY.

Fawn township, York county, July 3, 1793.

FOR SALE,

A VERY valuable overshot Merchant, Grist and Saw Mill, on a never-failing stream of water, with twenty-four acres of Limestone Land, seven of which is watered meadow, two orchards of grafted fruit, of the best kinds, and six acres of wood-land. The mill-house is of stone, two stories high, with three boulting-chests, the cloths all in good order, two pair of stones, one pair of which are French burr, the other country stones; from this mill is sent as good flour to market as any that comes to it. There are on the premises a dwelling-house, with a stone cave and cooper's shop, together with a large stone barn, forty by thirty feet;---situate on the west side of Schuylkill, in Upper Merion township, Montgomery county, fourteen miles from Philadelphia, and one quarter of a mile from Schuylkill, to which river there is a road that leads from the mill to a good fording-place over the same, near to which the canal is cutting, that will make it cheap and easy to transport flour, grain, and other articles, to and from the market. There are several other mill-seats on this estate, with water sufficient for paper and powder mills, or any other works that require plenty of water; it would suit a stone-cutter to erect a mill, as there are several marble quarries which lie near it. It will be exchanged for property in or near the city, dry goods, or public securities.

Also, a Plantation, containing about one hundred and thirty acres of good land, twenty miles from Philadelphia, at four pounds per acre.

Likewise, two thousand two hundred and twenty-seven acres of land, on the Paquecs creek, in Sussex county, New-Jersey. The greatest part of this tract of land is meadow and white oak swamp; it lies within eight miles of the court-house. Sussex is now considered the second county in Jersey in point of numbers, and is by far the most thriving in it. *

Enquire at No. 212, North Front-street.

OLIVER EVANS, late of the state of Delaware, informs the public, that he has removed to Philadelphia, No. 437, North Second-street, where he will thankfully receive any applications for the use of his Patent Improvements on Mills, and the art of manufacturing flour. He will furnish those who are not sufficiently acquainted with the principles of his improvements, with drawings and descriptions, that will enable them to erect all the different machines necessary to perform the operations of cleansing, grinding, boulting, and of boulting over the midlings or coarse meal, and grinding it over with the grain, so as to finish it altogether, thereby making the greatest quantity of superfine flour that the grain will produce at one operation.---He has been at much expence in collecting the different and most approved constructions of mills and plans for boulting, and the quality, size, and manner of dressing the mill-stones, suitable to the power of the mill, and quality of the grain: and will assist in planning mills from the foundation, and make drawings thereof, if required. He has for sale, boulting cloths and mill-stones of the first quality, at the lowest prices, which he will warrant. If the stones prove not good, they will be received again and the cost of carriage paid. Those who apply for either stones or cloths, will please to mention the power of the mill, size of the boulting-reels, quality of the grain, and on what business it is to run. Orders by post, or otherwise, will be punctually attended to as if the parties were present. ‖

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, a black MARE, about 13 hands high, a natural pacer, the mane hangs on both sides, has no white about her. The owner is desired to come and prove his property, pay the charges, and take her away.

* MICHAEL RAPP.

Warminster township, Bucks county, May 31, 1793.

TO BE SOLD,
In Pennſbury Manor,

A VALUABLE Plantation or Tract of Land, containing about two hundred acres, ſituate in the Manor of Pennſbury, in the county of Bucks, five miles diſtant from the borough of Briſtol, one mile from the river Delaware, half a mile from a landing upon Crozier's creek, and from thence wood and timber may be carried to the city of Philadelphia, about twenty-five miles from the latter; from thirty to forty acres whereof has been partly cleared, the reſt woodland, well timbered with white oak, black oak and hickory. There are ſeveral choice ſprings upon this tract, and a conſiderable quantity of meadow may be made. Whoever inclines to purchaſe, by applying to the ſubſcriber, at No. 42, on the ſouth ſide of Saſſafras-ſtreet, in the city of Philadelphia, may be further informed of the conditions and terms of ſale.

CORNELIA M'NACHTANE.

Alſo for ſale, a Ship's Copper Boiler, two Spy Glaſſes, a Fuſee, two Sea Books, with ſome Maps. Enquire as above.

TO BE SOLD,

THE Meſſuages and Tenements, with about 17 acres of Land, a good part of which may be made meadow of the beſt kind; it is ſituate on the brow of the hill, on the north ſide of the Lancaſter road, juſt over the Middle Ferry, weſt of Schuylkill: on this place is a good ſtone dwelling-houſe, a frame ſtable, with other improvements. For particulars enquire of WILLIAM BISPHAM, two miles from the ſaid ferry, on Marſhall's road.

June 24. ‡

A FULLER

WILL find encouragement, by applying to the ſubſcriber, living in Loudown county, Virginia, near Leeſburgh, who has a mill in good order, and has been occupied by a fuller from the ſtate of Pennſylvania for two years paſt. None need apply, but ſuch as can come well recommended.

June 10, 1793. * JOSEPH BRADEN.

Sixteen Dollars Reward.

RAN away on the 8th inſtant, from the ſubſcriber, living in Fairfield townſhip, Cumberland county, New-Jerſey, a Negro woman, named SYLVIA, with a young female child, about three months old. She is about thirty years old, and has a blemiſh in her left eye; had on a wire bonnet, a calico gown, and a red ſkirt. It is expected that ſhe went away with a Negro man, who calls himſelf Thomas Sample, but likely he may change his name; he is a ſtout young Negro, had on a felt hat, grey coat, lined with yellow flannel, corduroy breeches, and ſome other cloaths. It is expected they have a forged paſs with them. Any perſon ſecuring them in Cumberland gaol, or bringing them to their maſter, ſhall have the above reward, or eight dollars for the woman and child.

JOHN POWELL.

N. B. Said Tom has an obligation for her freedom, but has not paid any of it off.

NOTICE is hereby given to the creditors of John Bilderback, of the county of Salem, an inſolvent debtor, that they meet at the houſe of Edward Siddons, in the town of Salem, on the 17th day of September next, in order to receive a dividend of all the money that has come to hand belonging to ſaid Bilderback's eſtate.

JONATHAN GIBBS,)
ELIJAH CATTELL,) Aſſignees.

Salem, New-Jerſey,
June 11, 1793. *

NOTICE is hereby given to the creditors of Samuel Barber, of the county of Salem, an inſolvent debtor, that they meet at the houſe of Henry Sparks, in the town of Salem, on the 18th day of September next, in order to receive a dividend of all the money that is come to hand belonging to ſaid Barber's eſtate.

JACOB HUFTY,)
JONATHAN GIBBS,) Aſſignees.

Salem, New-Jerſey,
June 14, 1793. ¶

PUBLIC notice is hereby given to the creditors of Rebecca Randolph, and Iſaac Scull, priſoners now in actual confinement for debt in the gaol of the county of Cumberland, in the ſtate of New-Jerſey, to appear before two of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, holden in and for the ſaid county, at the houſe of Jonathan Lummis, Inn-keeper, in Bridge-Town, on Wedneſday, the 3d day of July next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, to ſhew cauſe, if any they have, why aſſignments of ſaid debtors eſtates reſpectively ſhould not then be made, and the ſaid debtors diſcharged purſuant to law.

* REBECCA RANDOLPH,
June 8, 1793. ISAAC SCULL.

TO BE LET,

A LOT, with a compleat ſtone dwelling-houſe, in a ſuitable place for a ſtore or a tradeſman of almoſt any kind; it would be a ſuitable place for a Cutler, as there is a compleat fall of water before the door, with plenty of water for almoſt any kind of water-works tilt-hammers and blade-mill may be eaſily erected, a convenient tan-yard, with a bark-mill worked by water, and many other conveniences if required; the premiſes are ſituated within ten miles of the borough of Wilmington, and one mile of Kennet ſquare, in Kennet townſhip, Cheſter county. Any perſon applying to the ſubſcriber, living near the place, may view the premiſes, and know the terms, which will be moderate. Immediate entranee will be given, by

¶ JOB PACKER.

Wrought Iron Cheſts
Made and ſold by
JOHN WUCHERER,

Near the Bank of North-America, Cheſnut-ſtreet, Philadelphia;

Where gentlemen may be accomodated with the above mentioned article of any ſize, of the beſt quality.

He alſo performs moſt other kinds of
Black and White Smiths Work,
On the ſhorteſt notice, and on reaſonable terms.

April 23, tbctf.

To the Public,
CATHARINE DIEMER'S

Infallible UNCTION, or OINTMENT for the SCALD HEAD, is ſold by the ſubſcriber, living in Kenſington, near the burying-ground, in the Northern Liberties of Philadelphia.

THIS univerſal Ointment heals and eradicates the aboveſaid ſcald head entirely, without any pain, which ſeveral hundred formerly afflicted perſons, reſiding in this and the neighbouring ſtates, can teſtify, ſome of whom had been in a very diſtreſſed ſituation with that malady for forty years, and by this valuable ointment perfectly cured of this long and loathſome leproſy; alſo a number of poor children two years old, who have ſuffered the moſt excruciating pains and anguiſh, occaſioned by ignorant empirics, and unſkilful quacks in this dangerous malady, have, by their parents uſing this unction, been happily cured: Likewiſe have been entirely reſtored, many of our continental troops, whoſe inveterate leproſy was deemed dangerous and incurable, which occaſioned their diſcharge from our army, previous to their application of this ſovereign remedy.

This ſalutary unction or ointment, formerly prepared by Catharine Diemer, is only prepared and vended by the ſubſcriber, at the above ſpecified place, and no where elſe, with proper directions reſpecting its happy uſe, and is offered to the afflicted part of the public, by SOPHIA KRESSEL, daughter of the late John Bellin, deceaſed, and wife to Andrew Kreſſel.

N. B. Children and grown perſons, afflicted with ſcald heads, are received at her houſe, and an infallible cure of that leproſy is warranted by her.

At ſaid place may be had, univerſal pills for the Gravel, and its malignant ſtages, as well as a ſafe ſtrengthening reſtorative for the weakneſs and pains in the back; ſaid pills adminiſtering immediate relief to the afflicted.

FIVE DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away, on the 20th May laſt, from the ſubſcriber, living in Benſalem townſhip, county of Bucks and ſtate of Pennſylvania, a ſtrong hearty able Negroe man, named Tobe, twenty-three years of age, about five feet nine inches high, pretty black, ſhows his teeth and gums very much when he laughs, which he does very frequently, his knees turn conſiderably inwards; he is apt to get in liquor, ſwears and is impertinent and ſaucy when intoxicated; he is well acquainted with all kind of plantation work, being brought up to the farming buſineſs: Had on when he went away, an old hat, tow ſhirt and trowſers, a good deal worn, an old under-jacket, the fore part of it ſtriped velvet, with corduroy backs, and ſugar-loaf buttons, and an old pair of ſhoes and buckles, but will be likely to ſupply himſelf with other cloaths. Whoever apprehends the ſaid runaway ſervant, and brings him home, or ſecures him in any priſon, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by

ABRAHAM LARUE, junr.

N. B. All perſons are forbid to harbour the ſaid negro, at their peril. If the above negro returns home to his maſter, he ſhall meet with the ſame uſuage as formerly, which was with the utmoſt lenity.

June 5th, 1793. +

Eight Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Alexandria townſhip, Huntingdon county, and ſtate of New-Jerſey, on the 3d of June inſtant, a certain WILLIAM GOODEN, an apprentice, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, ſtout built, red full faced, dark brown hair, tied, eighteen years of age, had on and took with him a dark grey linſey fulled coat and jacket, 2 pair ſtriped trowſers, 1 pair ditto fuſtian, 2 flax and tow ſhirts, no ſhoes, a half worn felt hat, with white looping; alſo ſtole and took with him a fiddle, 1 large gammon, 1 loaf of bread, and other proviſions; it is ſuppoſed he has gone for Sunbury. Whoever takes up the ſaid apprentice, and ſecures him in any gail, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, if brought home, paid by

JOHN SUMMERS,
June 7, 1793. *

TO BE SOLD,

Purſuant to the laſt will and teſtament of James Dilworth, deceaſed, late of the townſhip of Briſtol, and county of Philadelphia,

A LOT, and Dwelling, clear of ground-rent, the third fronting Arch, weſt of Fourth-ſtreet. For terms, apply to the ſubſcribers, in Frankford, Oxford townſhip, and county aforeſaid; who deſire thoſe indebted to ſaid eſtate to make ſpeedy payment and prevent trouble; alſo thoſe who may have any demands, to bring in their accounts, properly atteſted, to

LEONARD SHALLCROSS, and } Execut.
ISAIAH WORRELL, }
1ſt month 28, 1793. § tf.

WILLIAM ZANE,

At the ſign of the Caniſter and Hand-ſaw, No 23 in Second-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſnut-ſtreets, has juſt received by the late arrivals from London, Briſtol, Liverpool and Hull, and is now opening a general aſſortment of IRONMONGERY, CUTLERY, SADDLERY, &c. Which he will diſpoſe of wholeſale or retail for caſh or the uſual credit, viz.

SHEET iron, pots, kettles, pye-pans and ſkillets; cart and waggon boxes; bliſtered and Crowley's ſteel; flat-irons; coffee-mills; frying-pans; patent iron tea and fiſh-kettles and ſauce-pans; a great variety of locks and hinges; ivory, horn and iron combs; fiſh-hooks; pins, Whitechapel needles; ſailmakers do. buttons of various patterns; a large aſſortment of common and beſt plated ſhoe and knee-buckles; a great variety of knives and forks; razors, caſes and ſtrops; ſhaving-boxes; ſciſſars; taylors ſhears; common and taylors thimbles; bowling-pieces, gun-locks; coal-fifters; curry-combs and bruſhes; elegant japanned tea-waiters, caddies and bread-baſkets; a variety of bellows; braſs and iron weights in ſetts; gold ſcales and ſcale-beams; iron and japanned ſnuffers & trays; Turkey oil and ragſtones; Scotch ditto; ſhoe rubbers; braſs head and iron ſhovels and tongs; a great variety of ſhoe and knee chapes; London and Briſtol pewter, conſiſting of diſhes, plates, baſons, ſpoons, &c. braſs and iron wire; huntſmens horns and ſquirrel chains; braſs and bell metal kettles; braſs and iron table chafing-diſhes; ditto; braſs locks, cocks, hinges, nails, ſcutcheons, drawer handles, &c. braſs and iron candleſticks; a general ſupply of carpenters and ſhoemakers tools; tacks, nails, ſprigs and ſcrews of different ſorts and ſizes; ſmiths anvils, vizes, beck-irons, ſledge and hand hammers, and riveting ditto; chain traces; ſpinning-wheel irons; ſleigh bells; redwood, copperas, allum, venetian red, yellow ochre and glue; ſaddlers ſtraining-irons, girth, diaper and ſtraining web, ſadded and plated buckles and tips; ſaddlers hammers, ſtirrup irons and bridle bitts; braſs warming-pans; ſpelter; braſs and paper ink-ſtands; ſteelyards; currriers knives and ſteels; bar lead, &c.

AMERICAN MANUFACTORY.

3, 4, 6, 8, 9, 10 and 12d. nails; ſcrew augers; ſpades, ſhovels and wood axes; ſhingling hatchets; black balls; crooked combs; Dutch ovens; wool and cotton cards; copper and iron tea-kettles; plow lines, traces, bed-cords and laces, faſh-cord, fiſhing and chalk lines; wrapping and ſeine-twine; a great variety of braſs andirons, braſs head and common iron ditto; red clover, timothy and hempſeed, with many other articles not enumerated. t f.

Philadelphia, 4 mo. 26, 1793.

At the CARD MANUFACTORY, No. 59, North Front-ſtreet,

Webſter, Adgate & White

Have conſtantly for ſale, a large aſſortment of every kind of Cotton, Wool and Tow CARDS and all kinds of manufacturing and machine CARDS, cheap, and of a ſuperior quality.

Alſo, NAILS for lathing, ſhingling and caſks, much approved of, both for their cheapneſs and goodneſs of quality.

Iron Wire of all ſizes, Gun-flints, Marbled Paper and Waſhing Mills, on the moſt approved conſtruction.

Alſo, a quantity of well aſſorted Stone-ware

To be ſold at private ſale,

The following capital ESTATE, in Bucks county, Pennſylvania:

LANGHORNE PARK, containing about 774 acres of excellent land, arable and meadow, with ſeveral ſtreams of water, and remarkably fine ſprings, a great proportion of woodland, abounding with plenty of the beſt of timber. There is on this farm a commodious houſe, ſuitable to accommodate a large and genteel family, ſeveral meſſuages, barns, coach-houſe, ſtables, ſpring-houſe and griſt-mill, within three miles of navigation for ſhallops and flats, ſix miles from the borough of Briſtol, and four from Newtown; bounded weſterly by Neſhaminy creek. This eſtate was formerly the ſeat of Jeremiah Langhorne, Eſq; Chief Juſtice of Pennſylvania; it is now in good repair, and will be ſold altogether, or divided, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſers. For price, and conditions of payment, apply to JOHN THOMPSON, or WILLIAM CRAIG, of the city of Philadelphia, or THOMAS JENKS, near Newtown, Bucks county. February 5, 1793. tf.

Twelve Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, in the Falls townſhip, Bucks county, on the night of the 16th inſtant, a light bay HORSE, about fourteen and an half hands high, with a ſmall ſtar in his forehead, and ſome white ſpots on his breaſt, four years old; he is a natural trotter, and moves well, with a long dock.---Whoever takes up ſaid horſe and thief, ſo that the owner may get his property, and the thief be brought to juſtice, ſhall have the above reward, with all reaſonable charges paid, or SIX DOLLARS for either, by

EDWARD WORSTALL.

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE LOT of GROUND, with brick Meſſuage thereon, ſituate at the north-eaſt corner of Vine and Second-ſtreets, in the townſhip of the Northern-Liberties, in the county of Philadelphia. It is a good ſtand for public buſineſs, and is capable of great improvement. For terms of ſale, which will be made eaſy, and further particulars, apply to PETER THOMPSON, and SON, Conveyancers, No. 34, Saſſafras-ſtreet. ¶

March 29, 1793. tf.

Harriſburgh Mail-Stage

STARTS every Wedneſday, from Mr. Henry Eply's, in Race-ſtreet, between Third and Fourth-ſtreets, and arrives at Harriſburgh on the Saturday morning following——ſtarts from Mr. Crabb's, innkeeper, Harriſburgh, on Monday, and arrives on Wedneſday at Philadelphia.

☞ The READING STAGE ſtarts from Reading, at Mr. John Witman's, innkeeper, on Monday, and arrives at Philadelphia on Tueſday morning; then ſtarts from Philadelphia on Friday morning, at 4 o'clock, and arrives at Reading on Saturday morning. The greateſt care and attention ſhall be paid,

by the public's humble ſervant,
WILLIAM COLEMAN.

Eight Dollars Reward.

RAN away on the 13th inſt. from the ſubſcriber near Shippensburg, Cumberland county Pennſylvania, two Negro Men, one of them named Dick Richards, upwards of 20 years of age, is tall and well made, very talkative! Had on when he went away, an old felt hat, an old brown great coat, jacket unknown, blue overalls, old ſhoes, but may ſupply himſelf with other clothes, and perhaps change his name. He is an indented ſervant for the term of four years and a half. The other named Ben, is a ſlave for life, and is near twenty years of age, has a ſlouching walk, with his knees turned inwards: had on when he went away, an old fine hat, a coat and overalls of ſpotted coating, and old ſhoes. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid negroes, ſo as their maſter may get them again, ſhall have the above reward of eight dollars, or four dollars for either of them, and reaſonable charges, paid by

ROBERT CULBERTSON.

April 16. ‡

Sixty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Cheſter, Delaware county, on Sunday, the 12th inſtant, a Negro Man, who calls himſelf Jeffery Butcher, 24 years of age; about 5 feet 11 inches high, ſtraight in his carriage, a pleaſant countenance, ſhews his teeth when he laughs; had on and took with him, one new ſtriped nankeen coat of a greeniſh colour; one half worn green do, one browniſh do. one new pair of nankeen breeches, one new yellow jacket, bound with green ribband; one half worn red calimanco do. two pair of trowſers, one of top-ſail duck; ſeveral pair of cotton ſtockings, one pair of pumps and one pair of ſhoes, with large plated buckles; two hats, one almoſt new. He has been ſeen along the wharves of Philadelphia, and is ſuppoſed to have endeavoured to get on board ſome veſſel, or elſe concealed in ſome free negro's houſe, until an opportunity offers. Therefore, all captains of veſſels and others are forbid to harbour him at their peril; if the above negro will return to his maſter, he ſhall be uſed as formerly, which was with the utmoſt lenity. The above reward will be given to any perſon or perſons who will ſecure him, ſo that his maſter ſhall have him again.

JOHN ODENHEIMER.

N. B. He has money with him, and will probably change his cloaths.

Cheſter, Auguſt 21, 1792.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Warrington townſhip, Bucks county, on the 9th of May, a cheſnut brown HORSE, about 14 hands and an half high, far advanced in years, ſhod all round, both hind feet white, a ſtar in his forehead, and has a ſhort tail. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

‡ JOHN JONES.

Eight Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, living in the townſhip of Brandywine, Cheſter county, in the night of the 9th inſtant, a dark bay Horſe, between 14 and 15 hands high, about 7 years old, a natural trotter, has a ſmall ſtar in his forehead, has had his off ſide fore leg broke below the knee, and is thicker than the other, one hind foot white, and been docked; he was ſhod all round, the fore feet ſhoes ſteel toed. Whoever takes up the ſaid horſe, and ſecures the thief, ſo that he be brought to juſtice, ſhall have the above reward, or Four Dollars for the horſe, with reaſonable charges, paid by

WILLIAM LONG.

April 10. 1793.

WAS found, between the Fox Chaſe and Frankford, on the Briſtol Road, a ſmall ſum of money in Bank notes. The owner, proving his property, and paying charges, may have them again, by applying to JAMES MELONE, near the 13 mile ſtone, on ſaid road.

*

Benſalem, Bucks county,
June 2, 1793.

Eight Dollars Reward.

WAS ſtolen from the ſubſcriber, living in Moreland townſhip, Philadelphia county, in the night of the 20th of this inſtant, by a Negro Man, who calls himſelf JOSEPH, the following articles, viz. one great coat of Bath coating, one tight bodied coat of broad cloth, one under-veſt of linſey, double breaſted, one pair of corduroy breeches, two ſhirts, two pair of ſtriped linen trowſers, two pair of new ſhoes, one pair of blue ribbed woolen ſtockings, one pair of ſilver buckles carved. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid Negro (who is remarkably handſome for a Negro, being ſtraight noſed, thin lipped, and very black, about five feet nine inches high) and ſecures him in any gaol, giving information thereof, ſhall be entitled to the above reward, and reaſonable charges.

RYNEAR LUKENS.

April 22, 1793. *

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.

JULY, 1793.] THE [NUMBER 3296.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 17, 1793.

PHILADELPHIA, July 17.

At a meeting of the *Democratic Society* of *Pennſylvania*, held at the city of Philadelphia, for the ſaid city, July 3, 1793,

On motion, ordered, That the committee of correſpondence do publiſh, in one or more of the public news-papers of this city, the principles, articles and regulations agreed upon by this meeting, together with a liſt of the names of the officers thereof, and the circular letter ordered to be ſent to the different counties.

Extract from the minutes,

JOHN PORTER, Secretary.

PRINCIPLES, ARTICLES and REGULATIONS, agreed upon by the

DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY.

THE *Rights of Man*, the genuine objects of ſociety, and the legitimate principles of government, have been clearly developed by the ſucceſſive revolutions of America and France. Thoſe events have withdrawn the veil, which concealed the dignity and the happineſs of the human race, and have taught us, no longer dazzled with adventitious ſplendor, or awed by antiquated uſurpation, to erect the temple of *Liberty* on the ruins of *Palaces* and *Thrones*.

At this propitious period, when the nature of freedom and equality is thus practically diſplayed, and when their value, (beſt underſtood by thoſe who have paid the price of acquiring them) is univerſally acknowledged, the patriotic mind will naturally be ſolicitous, by every proper precaution, to preſerve and perpetuate the bleſſings which Providence has beſtowed upon our country: For, in reviewing the hiſtory of nations, we find occaſion to lament, that the vigilance of the people has been too eaſily abſorbed in victory; and that the prize, which has been atchieved by the wiſdom and valour of one generation, has too often been loſt by the ignorance and ſupineneſs of another.

With a view, therefore, to cultivate a juſt knowledge of rational liberty, to facilitate the enjoyment and exerciſe of our civil rights, and to tranſmit, unimpaired, to poſterity, the glorious inheritance of a *Free Republican Government*, the *Democratic Society* of Pennſylvania is conſtituted and eſtabliſhed. Unfettered by religious or national diſtinctions, unbiaſſed by party and unmoved by ambition, this inſtitution embraces the intereſt and invites the ſupport of every virtuous citizen. The public good is indeed, its ſole object, and we think, that the beſt means are purſued for obtaining it, when we recognize the following, as the fundamental principles of our aſſociation.

I.

That the people have the inherent and excluſive right of making and altering forms of government; and that for regulating and protecting our ſocial intereſts a *Republican Government* is the moſt natural and beneficial form, which the wiſdom of man has deviſed.

II.

That the republican conſtitutions of the *United States* and of the *State of Pennſylvania*, being framed and eſtabliſhed by the people, it is our duty, as good citizens, to ſupport them. And in order effectually to do ſo, it is likewiſe the duty of every freeman, to regard with attention, and to diſcuſs without fear, the conduct of the public ſervants, in every department of government.

III.

That, in conſidering the adminiſtration of public affairs, men and meaſures, ſhould be eſtimated according to their intrinſic merits; and therefore, regardleſs of party ſpirit or political connexion, it is the duty of every citizen, by making the general welfare the rule of his conduct, to aid and approve thoſe men and meaſures, which have an influence in promoting the proſperity of the commonwealth.

IV.

That in the choice of perſons to fill the offices of government, it is eſſential to the exiſtence of a free republic, that every citizen ſhould act according to his own judgment, and, therefore, any attempt to corrupt or delude the people in exerciſing the rights of ſuffrage, either by promiſing the favor of one candidate, or traducing the character of another, is an offence equally injurious to moral rectitude and civil liberty.

V.

That the people of Pennſylvania form but one indiviſible community, whoſe political rights and intereſts, whoſe national honor and proſperity muſt, in degree and duration, be for ever the ſame; and, therefore, it is the duty of every freeman, and ſhall be the endeavour of the Democratic Society to remove the prejudices, to conciliate the affections, to enlighten the underſtanding, and to promote the happineſs of all our fellow citizens.

Having united under theſe principles, we adopt the following rules and regulations, for tranſacting the buſineſs of the inſtitution.

ARTICLE I.

The Society ſhall be co-extenſive with the ſtate, but for the conveniency of the members, there ſhall be a ſeparate meeting in the city of Philadelphia, and one in each county, which ſhall chooſe to adopt this conſtitution. A member admitted in the city, or in any county, ſhall of courſe be a member of the ſociety at large; and may attend any of the meetings wherever held.

ARTICLE II.

A meeting of the ſociety ſhall be held in the city of Philadelphia, on the firſt Thurſday in every month, and in the reſpective counties as often and at ſuch times as they ſhall by their own rules determine. But the Preſident of each reſpective meeting may convene the members on any ſpecial occaſion.

ARTICLE III.

The election of new members and of the officers of the ſociety ſhall be by ballot and by a majority of the votes of the members preſent at each reſpective meeting. But no new member ſhall be voted for at the ſame meeting at which he is propoſed. The names of the members propoſing and candidates for admiſſion, ſhall be entered in a book kept for that purpoſe. Every member on his admiſſion ſhall ſubſcribe this conſtitution and pay the ſum of half a dollar to the Treaſurer for the uſe of the ſociety.

ARTICLE IV.

The officers of the meeting in the city of Philadelphia ſhall conſiſt of a *Preſident*, *two Vice Preſidents*, *two Secretaries*, *one Treaſurer*, *and a Correſponding Committee* of five members; and the meetings of the reſpective counties ſhall chooſe a *Preſident* and ſuch other officers as they think proper. The officers of the meeting held in the city of Philadelphia ſhall be choſen on the firſt Thurſday in January in every year.

ARTICLE V.

It ſhall be the duty of the corrreſponding committee to correſpond with the various meetings of the ſocieties and with all other ſocieties, that may be eſtabliſhed on ſimilar principles, in any other of the United States, and to lay all communications which they ſhall make and receive, together with ſuch other buſineſs as they ſhall from time to time deem proper, before the Society at a meeting held within their reſpective counties,

ARTICLE VI.

It ſhall be the duty of the Secretaries to keep minutes of the proceedings of the ſeveral meetings: and of the Treaſurers to receive and account for all monies to them reſpectively paid.

[*Circular.*]

Fellow Citizens,

We have the pleaſure to communicate to you a copy of the conſtitution of *The Democratic Society*, in hopes, that after a candid conſideration of its principles and objects, you may be induced to promote its adoption in the county, of which you are an inhabitant.

Every mind capable of reflection, muſt perceive, that the preſent criſis in the politics of nations is peculiarly intereſting to America. The European confederacy, tranſcendant in power, and unparalleled in iniquity, menaces the very exiſtence of freedom. Already its baneful operation may be traced in the tyranical deſtruſtion of the conſtitution, and the rapacious partiton of the territory of *Poland*: and ſhould the glorious efforts of *France* be eventually defeated, we have reaſon to preſume, that for the conſummation of monarchial ambition, and the ſecurity of its eſtabliſhments, this country, the only remaining depoſitory of liberty, will not long be permitted to enjoy in peace the honors of an independent, and the happineſs of a republican government.

Nor are the dangers ariſing from a foreign ſource the only cauſes, at this time, of apprenenſion and ſolicitude. The ſeeds of luxury appear to have taken root in our domeſtic ſoil; and the jealous eye of patriotiſm already regards the ſpirit of freedom and equality, as eclipſed by the pride of wealth, and the arrogance of power.

This general view of our ſituation has led to the inſtitution of the *Democratic Society*. A conſtant circulation of uſeful information, and a liberal communication of republican ſentiments, were thought to be the beſt antidotes to any political poiſon, with which the vital principles of civil liberty might be attacked: For, by ſuch means a fraternal confidence will be eſtabliſhed among the citizens; every ſymptom of innovation will be ſtudiouſly marked; and a ſtandard will be erected, to which, in danger and diſtreſs, the friends of liberty may ſucceſsfully reſort.

To obtain theſe objects, then, and to cultivate on all occaſions the love of peace, order and harmony, an attachment to the conſtitution, and a reſpect to the laws of our country, will be the aim of the *Democratic Society*. Party and perſonal conſiderations are excluded from a ſyſtem of this nature; for in the language of the articles under which we are united, men and meaſures will only be eſtimated according to their intrinſic merits, and their influence in promoting the proſperity of the ſtate.

From you, citizen, we hope to derive eſſential aid, in extending the ſociety, and maintaining its genuine principles. We requeſt, therefore, an early attention to the ſubject, and ſolicit a conſtant correſpondence.

We are, with eſteem, your

FELLOW CITIZENS.

Philadelphia, 4th July, 1793.

To ——————

Officers of the *Democratic Society* for the City and Liberties of *Philadelphia*.

David Rittenhouſe, PRESIDENT.

William Coats, Charles Biddle, } VICE-PRESIDENTS.

James Hutchinſon, Alexander J. Dallas, Michael Leib, Jonathan D. Sergeant, } COMMITTEE OF CORRESPONDENCE.

David Jackſon, Iſrael Iſrael, TREASURER.

J. Porter, P. S. Duponceau, } SECRETARIES.

Extract of a letter from London, dated May 1.

"Dumourier's defection has not hurt the cauſe of freedom, it rather has been an evidence of the firmneſs of the French army; for tho' ſome of the ſoldiery were deluded by him, almoſt all of them have returned to their duty, and have fought very bravely, under their new appointed General Dampierre.

"I have committed to the care of Captain Truxton, Morning Cronicles up to this day; by them you will ſee the diſtreſs the commerce of this nation is at preſent involved in, and the efforts government is making to relieve it; the reſult is dubious, I think adding to the paper will be increaſing the evil."

NAVAL COMBAT.

Account of an engagement between the French privateer Citizen Genet and two Engliſh armed veſſels, in a letter from Captain Johanene, Commander of the privateer.

Baltimore, July 7, Second year of the French Republic.

On the 4th inſtant the Citizen Genet, cruiſing off the capes of Virginia, after having chaſed and come up with ſeveral veſſels, until twelve, all of which turned out Americans, ſaw a fleet of ſeveral veſſels coming out of the capes. Upon information I had, that there were three Engliſh, I bore down upon them. When I was at the diſtance of four or five miles, I hoiſted my colours, and a veſſel of four hundred tons, clean-bottom, having booms 40 feet without board to prevent boarding, and carrying eight nine pounders and forty-five men, paſſengers and ſeamen, and a brig with her, of ſix 6 pounders, hoiſted Engliſh colours and clewed up their courſes and top-gallant ſails, and brought to in order to wait till I came up. There was alſo in company a fine large brig, ſhe ſhewed no colours, but ſtood in, endeavouring to reenter the bay: There were alſo three Americans with colours flying at their maſt heads, and ſix pilot boats, who all hove to, to ſee the fun.

I was informed that the lading of the ſhip was of little value, and belonged to the perſon by whom the brig, which was endeavouring to make her eſcape, was fitted out. I had at that time thirty men on board, upon whom I could depend, and in order to recall the flying brig who ſailed remarkably well, I made a feint of attacking the armed veſſels, I ſailed round them a little; and in the mean time the brig put about and ſtood out to ſea. I let her go about three leagues and a half off, and then went after her like lightning. She attempted to put about again, when I fired a ſhot at her; ſhe miſſed ſtays and caſt anchor; I afterwards came to an anchor along ſide of her in about ſeven fathoms: I ordered her to ſtrike, and afterwards manned the prize, which deprived me of ſeven men, and gave me ten priſoners aboard.

In this ſituation, with the wind almoſt calm, I attacked the two armed veſſels within piſtol ſhot—after the fourth round I ſhot away the ſhip's colours who galled me very much; my crew ſhouted "Vive la nation." I then directed my fire upon the brig which kept up a very hot fire. My broadſide was fortunate and put them in much confuſion. At laſt ſhe ſtruck and withdrew from the battle.

This brig is called Lord Cornwallis. The ſhip ſtill kept up a warm fire, again hoiſted her colours; I got exactly under her quarter, and there, for about three quarters of an hour, raked her fore and aft with my connon and ſmall arms; my crew continually ſhouting, "Vive la Nation!" In the midſt of our joy, and having nearly forced her to ſurrender, the fire of ſome imprudent perſon caught the caſe of arms, which blew up and wounded ſix men, of which two are dangerouſly ill. The fire ſpread to my cabin; happily the captain and lieutenant of the brig I had captured were there and put it out.

This event deprived me entirely of my ſmall arms. I was obliged to bear away, to get things in ſome order. After an interval of 1 hour, I returned to the charge with my ſeventeen men well determined. I ſtrained every nerve for one hour; but finding that no good could come of it, and that if I had obliged the ſhip to ſtrike, I could but burn her, not having men enough to man her, ſo I gave over the enterprize, as well as abandoned the brig, which lay ſilent under her cannon—with which they were ſurely well pleaſed.

In the battle I had two nine pound ſhot through my colours; twenty-two bullet or caſe ſhot through my main ſail; of four ſhrouds two were cut; a great number of bullet holes in my foretail; a ſix pound ſhot in my foremaſt; my jibb cut, alſo my two fore ſtays; a number of large and ſmall ſhot in the ſide of the veſſel; two ſwivel ſhot between wind and water; my oars upon deck torn to pieces, and yet not one man even wounded.

This is an exact account of the Citizen Genet, who put in here the 6th, to afford relief to her wounded, and get rid of her priſoners.

The laſt brig I have taken is the Lovely Laſs, her cargo conſiſts in 1600 bbls flour.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Baltimore to his friend in this city, containing ſome important details relative to the unfortunate affair at Cape-Francois. July 9.

"One hundred and twenty veſſels have entered the Cheſapeak bay, with upwards of 1,200 paſſengers, men, women and children, on board, many of whom have eſcaped by ſwimming from fire and ſword, naked and in want of every thing. Some French patriots here, and a number of Americans, have already made up a ſmall ſum for their relief; no doubt the generoſity of the Philadelphians and of the inhabitants of every city on the continent will prompt them to follow the example. Among theſe unfortunate people are a number of French patriotic Captains who have been obliged to fly and abandon their veſſels and property; numbers of old men and heads of families, once wealthy, but now reduced to miſery and want. Some among them may have by their guilt drawn the misfortunes they feel on their own heads, but they are all unfortunate, and pity is the only ſentiment that their heart-breaking ſituation can inſpire.

"This fleet has been convoyed by two ſeventy-fours, two forty gun frigates, two of thirty-ſix, two twenty-four gun cutters, and two armed brigs.

From what I have been able to learn, General Galbo is the cauſe of this dreadful cataſtrophe; he is on board the Jupiter. The following details of this affair I have collected from ſeveral perſons, and believe it comes near the truth.

Upon the arrival of the National Commiſſioners, Galbo who was appointed by the old miniſtry of France, was ſuſpended. He had time to make himſelf a party among the coloniſts, but however reſigned, and the National Commiſſioners ſeeing the danger of ſuffering Galbo to remain in the country, reſolved to ſend him back to France, and put him priſoner on board a ſhip belonging to the republic. Galbo took advantage of his ſituation and of the ſentiments of the officers of marine to corrupt the crews with money, and by the means of ſome of the coloniſts whom he had attached to him. He often harangued them, and when the crews went aſhore, drink was given them by the ill-diſpoſed coloniſts, who at the ſame time exaſperated them againſt the coloniſts.

There were ſeveral bloody affrays in conſequence. The National Commiſſioners, ſeeing the ſtorm that was gathering, iſſued a proclamation, which prohibited every ſailor from being aſhore after ſeven in the evening. They acted in this, ſtrictly within their authority; but Galbo made uſe of this circumſtance to exaſperate the ſailors ſtill more againſt them; and, in concert with their officers, ſucceeded in prevailing

on them to land as well as the troops on board; the ill diſpoſed coloniſts joined them, and even a number of well intentioned whites were forced to take up arms and follow them. They attacked in full force the Commiſſioners, who took refuge in the government houſe with ſome whites, who remained with them and ſome blacks.

The intention of Galbo was to make the Commiſſioners priſoners, to put them on board the armed veſſels he could depend upon, to denounce them and ſend them to France. But the Commiſſioners to baffle this attempt called to their aſſiſtance the negroes of the country. Twenty-five thouſand came in, they were armed and their freedom was promiſed them if they would fight in the cauſe of freedom; it was impoſſible to moderate the reſentment of theſe, they murdered and burnt without diſcrimination, and thoſe arrived here, owe their ſafety to their flight and their abandoning their property to ſave their lives.

The members of the French Society of the Friends of Liberty and Equality, eſtabliſhed at Philadelphia, had a ſpecial meeting on the 9th inſtant, to take into conſideration the unfortunate ſituation of the French citizens, who were forced by the conflagration at Cape-Francois, and the deſtruction of the means of ſubſiſtence in that part of the French Colony of St. Domingo, to ſeek an aſylum in the United States, where they are now labouring under the preſſure of the greateſt indigence; and although the French Patriotic Society do not in any manner approve of the conduct of the greateſt number of the coloniſts, although they are convinced that their prejudice and their ariſtocracy of colour, not leſs abſurd and prejudicial to mankind than the heretofore French nobles, have been the principal cauſe of all the evils which now aſſail them—nevertheleſs, conſidering only in the preſent inſtance the diſtreſsful ſituation of their fellow-men, who have been lately obliged to fly from the city of Cape-Francois, to ſave themſelves with their wives and children from imminent danger, they have opened a ſubſcription in their favor, which immediately amounted to eight hundred dollars, which they expect will riſe higher, and the proceeds of which will be diſtributed with the greateſt circumſpection.

As a member of the above mentioned ſociety, Citizen Genet generouſly contributed to that charitable act—as Miniſter of the French Republic he has employed himſelf with the greateſt activity in ſending ſuccours of proviſions, &c. to the Colony of St. Domingo, ſeconding to the utmoſt of his power the efforts of the National Commiſſioners there, whoſe courage and energetic conduct muſt inſpire the friends of the French Republic with the greateſt confidence: their tried patriotiſm and abilities will, we truſt, carry them honorably thro' the perilous circumſtances in which they are involved.

At the ſame time we are free to ſay, and we are aſſured it is the earneſt wiſh of the Miniſter of the Republic of France, that the Citizens of the United States will undoubtedly uſe their moſt unremitted exertions to aſſiſt the French Colonies in the Weſt-Indies, whoſe exiſtence from the liberal principles adopted by the National Convention with regard to the commerce of their colonies, muſt eſſentially contribute to the proſperity of the United States.

At a Special Meeting of the *French Benevolent Society*, held on the 11th July, 1793,

RESOLVED—

1ſt. That four members of the ſociety be added to the acting committee, for the ſpecial purpoſe of obtaining information reſpecting the numbers and circumſtances of the perſons who have arrived, or may arrive in diſtreſs from Cape-Francois:

2d. That the above committee be authorized to obtain pecuniary aſſiſtance for the ſaid perſons, from all the French who may be in Philadelphia.

3d. That the committee be authoriſed to act in concert with all the committees that have been or may be appointed, for the ſame purpoſe, by the Citizens of Philadelphia at large, or by private meetings; and alſo, if they think proper, to lodge the monies which they ſhall collect, in the hands of thoſe perſons who ſhall be charged with the general diſtribution of the ſupplies for the ſaid emigrants.

Publiſhed by order of the Society,
PETER S. DUPONCEAU, Sec'ry.

Philadelphia, July 9, 1793.

At a meeting of a number of Citizens, to conſult on meaſures for the relief of the diſtreſſed Citizens of Cape-Francois, arrived and expected to arrive in this city,

JOHN WILCOCKS in the chair,

it was propoſed that nine perſons be a committee to enquire into the circumſtances, and aſcertain the number of the perſons to be relieved: The following gentlemen were accordingly apppointed——

Peter S. Duponceau,
Jacob Shoemaker,
James Vanuxem,
Ambroſe Vaſſe,
Peter Lemaigre,
John G. Wachſmuth,
John Vaughan,
Andrew Pettit, and
Robert Ralſton—

who are authoriſed to afford temporary relief, and to be reimburſed out of the contributions to be raiſed hereafter.

The foregoing committee are requeſted to make report of their enquiries to the chairman, who, with the advice of the committee, will call a general meeting of the citizens, when occaſion may require.

Publiſhed by order of the meeting,
ROBERT RALSTON, Sec'ry.

The committee appointed by the Citizens on the 9th inſt. to purſue meaſures, for the relief of the diſtreſſed Citizens of Cape-Francois, do, in the fulfilment of their duty recommend, that ſubſcriptions be opened in the reſpective wards of the city, in the diſtrict of Southwark, and the townſhip of the Northern Liberties, for the benevolent purpoſe of ſupplying the wants of ſuch of the diſtreſſed as are or may arrive in this city, and thoſe that are already in great numbers at Baltimore and Norfolk in Virginia. The following Gentlemen are accordingly ſolicited to co-operate with the committee in raiſing the neceſſary ſupplies, and when prepared, return the amount and ſums collected to a meeting of the ſubſcribers that may be appointed hereafter—

North Mulberry Ward.

William Van Phul, Edmond Randolph, Godfrey Haga, John Baker, Philip Wager.

South Mulberry.

Leonard Dorſey, Thomas Morris, Chriſtopher Kucher, Michael Hilligas, Joſeph B. M'Kean.

North Ward.

Henry Kammerer, Charles Biddle, Jonathan Jones, Joſeph Anthony, Lawrence Seckle.

High Street.

John Morrell, William Wells.

Upper Delaware.

Andrew Hodge, Henry Pratt.

Lower Delaware.

John Duffield, John Gill.

Walnut Ward.

Caſper Morris, Robert Smith, James Crawford.

Cheſnut Ward.

John Stille, ſenior, Benjamin Smith, William Poyntell.

Middle Ward.

Iſrael Iſrael, George Bickham, Francis Bailey, Benjamin F. Bache.

South Ward.

Thomas Harriſon, Samuel M. Fox, Charles Marſhall, Matthew M'Connel.

Dock Ward.

John Purdon, Joſeph Lownes, Thomas M. Willing, George Meade.

New Market Ward.

Daniel Smith, Clement Stocker, Robert Wharton, Walter Stewart.

South Ward.

William Clifton, Thomas Penroſe. Joſeph Huddle.

Northern Liberties.

William Coats, Robert Hare, Peter Brown, Jacob Servoſs.

Lateſt European Intelligence.

LISBON, April 14.

Lieutenant Gen. Bernard Ramirez Eſqueval, has been appointed admiral of our fleet, which will be compoſed of 11 ſhips of the line, two frigates and two brigs, and are at preſent on the Tagus, between Junquiera and Belem, ready to put to ſea. Twelve hundred young men from Oporto have offered to ſerve as volunteers on board this fleet, as well as many ſailors from the adjacent provinces, to the amount of 4000.

BARCELONA, April 13.

Our army on this ſide Catalonia, is taking every diſpoſition for invading France; a great many battering cannon are carried from this place to the frontiers. Our army will be compoſed of about 70,000 men; 40,000 are veteran troops, and the remainder are all Catalans, who ſerve as volunteers—and beſides theſe are ſeveral thouſands in this province, well armed, and ready to go where they ſhall be ordered; and as the whole of the inhabitants of this province have always had a great averſion to the French, they are of courſe very deſirous to enter that country.

FRANKFORT, April 27.

The French army on the Moſelle, conſiſting of 40,000 men, has made a movement in front, and again taken poſſeſſion of Deux-Ponts and Hambourg. It is ſuppoſed however, that they will ſood be driven thence again, as the reigning Duke of Brunſwick, at the head of a body of 20,000 Pruſſians, Auſtrians and Heſſians, is marching to the relief of this Dutchy.

With regard to the poſition of the French army on the Rhine, it is advantageous, as the troops are ſheltered from any ſudden attack by batteries and abatis, as well as by the neighbouring bridges being broke down. The garriſon of Mentz, however, are ſo cloſely ſurrounded that nothing can be conveyed to or from the city. Famine begins there already to exerciſe its ravages, and for want of other proviſions, and alſo on account, perhaps, of the ſcarcity of forage, the horſes are killed and eaten. The trenches have not yet been opened, but the artillery of the allies is every day augmented, by the arrival of new convoys. The French make frequent ſorties, in which they ſometimes ſucceed, but for the moſt part they are repulſed with loſs. Having lately ſurpriſed a guard poſt at La Briqueterie, they killed one man and bro't an officer and the reſt of the troop along with them to the town. The Imperialiſts have juſt given a very fatal blow to the garriſon, by taking poſſeſſion of the redoubt ſituated near La Charareuſe, an important poſt which commands part of the town, now half deſerted, if it be true, that of the inhabitants, amounting to 30,000 individuals, men, women, and children 15,000 have emigrated, in order to avoid the oath preſcribed to them by the French.

GERMERSHIEM, May 6.

The Prince of Conde has announced to the Bretons who are under his command, that he has received intelligence that all Britanny, except Breſt, has ſubmitted to the royaliſts, and that he wiſhes they would uſe all the means in their power to go thither, where they may be of more ſervice than with him.

QUIEVRAIN, May 12.

The French, to the number of 1200, at 5 this morning made a ſortie from Conde, and puſhed forward to attack our advanced poſts, which to draw them the nearer, made a feint to retreat. In the interim the enemy ſet fire to old Conde, to two farm houſes, by which our chaſſeurs were covered. It was then a battalion of infantry took them in flank, repulſed them vigorouſly and killed a number of them: As they gave no quarter they brought in no priſoners. On our ſide we had 6 men killed and two horſes wounded.

The army under the command of his ſerene highneſs the prince of Saxe Cobourg has at this time a free communication with that of Gen. Clairfait.

We learn by the French deſerters that their commander in chief, Dampiere, was interred on the right wing of the camp of Famars.

Private letters from Worms ſtate, that the French General Cuſtine has been made priſoner, with a part of the troops under his command.

BRUSSELS, May 15.

The French troops, diſappointed in their efforts to ſuccour Conde, have in great part retired to the camp at Famars, and the remainder to garriſon the different frontier towns. Preparations are making for opening batteries to beſiege Conde with the greateſt vigour, as it appears our Generals have been deceived in the information of its not being well ſupplied with ſtores and proviſions. The prince of Wortemburgh has the direction of the ſiege.

OSTEND, May 18.

A fleet has juſt anchored in our roads, ſuppoſed to be the artillery from the river Thames. The French, who are in great force at Dunkirk, are again threatening us. Laſt night there was a long ſkirmiſhing between our advanced poſts and them near Furnes; but as we have not heard any thing ſince morning, we ſuppoſe they have retreated again.

LONDON, May 9.

Battering guns for the Auſtrian army were to be ſent from Woolwich this day. Until they arrive they cannot undertake either the ſiege of Liſle or Valenciennes. They have had no heavy guns of their own at all, and have been inactive on that account for ſo long a time.

The Spaniſh regiſter ſhip is not, as has been ſtated, condemned as a prize to the re-captors, there not having been yet time for the cuſtomary proceſs of the High Admiralty Court. The legal opinions in this new caſe are, however, ſtrongly in their favour, and the Spaniſh ambaſſador ſays, this opinion coincides with the laws of his country. The amount of the ſpecie already come at is 450,000l. and the whole of the cargo will net 800,000l. The Captains will get about 35,000l. each, and Lord Hood's ſhare will be 43,000l. His Lordſhip ſhares as commander in chief of the Mediterranean fleet, and has an half of the eighth allotted to the Admiral's ſhare. Admirals Holtham, Gell, Coſey, and Sir Hyde Parker, ſhare the other half of the eighth equally, as they are Admirals to Lord Hood's fleet. The Captains in Admiral's Gell's fleet, ſhare then two eighths among them—they are five in number---Foley, Gell's Captain, Molloy, of the Ganges; Bertie, of the Edgar, and Dickſon, of the Egmont, beſides her ſhare of the capture of the Phaeton. Sir Andrew Snape Douglas, will be entitled to the whole of the head money. The Boyne and Powerful quitted the fleet eight days before the capture. The French privateer, which was called the Dumourier, was ſo complete a veſſel, that Admiral Gell kept her as a tender to the fleet, and has ſent the men home priſoners.

May 17.

The right wing of the Coldſtream regiment were the troops that ſuffered moſt in the attack of the 8th. It conſiſted of four companies, commanded by Colonels Boſville, Gaſcoigne, Freemantle, and Fitzroy---the firſt loſt 21 men, the 2d 19, the 3d 14, and the 4th 9, killed and wounded.

PORTSMOUTH, May 19.

The following is an accurate ſtate of the line of battle ſhips to act under the command of Vice Admiral Lord Hood, in the Mediterranean. Victory and Britannia, of 100 guns; St. George, Windſor Caſtle, Princeſs Royal, of 98 guns; Egmont, Illuſtrious, Alcide, Terrible, Agamemnon, Fortitude, Coloſſus, Courageaux, Captain, Leviathan, Robuſt, Berwick, Bedford, and Montague, of 74 guns; and the St. Albans and Ardent, of 64 guns, with another ſhip of the line not yet ordered, 15 frigates, fire-ſhips, ſloops, cutters, &c. in all ſixty pendants; and are to be joined with 35 ſhips of different rates, belonging to Spain.

WHITEHAVEN, May 21.

An Engliſh gentleman who lately arrived from Rome, where he had reſided 3 years, (and during which time he cultivated an acquaintance with the officers of the Pope's exchequer) ſays that his holineſs has ſeveral bad debts in England. A regular account is kept of the tribute money payable from the abbeys and other religious houſes, ſince the time of the reformation! A black account againſt ſome of the ſees! The gentleman is a native of the N. of England, was deſirous of ſeeing the ſtate of Durham, and ſome of the livings in Cumberland: With this he was gratified, and is of opinion that the land of ſome pariſhes, if ſold to the beſt advantage, would not ſatisfy the claims of the apoſtolic ſee!

BOSTON, July 10.

We have received a Liverpool paper of the 23d May, about 16 days later than before received—But from that we are not able to aſſert any thing poſitive—a chaſm from the 13th to the 23d, inveloping many circumſtances in uncertainty. We have a detail of the loſs of the Britiſh guards in the battle of the 8th of May, but we have no account where or how that battle was fought—General Dampiere is alſo mentioned as being buried, but how or where he died, we know not.—One letter too mentions, that the French at Dunkirk, meditate a ſecond attack on Oſtend—others mention that Dunkirk was to be inveſted by the allies by ſea and land. However, every paragraph of news in the paper of the 23d we have extracted—and as Opinions can be formed on conjectures alone,

Our readers muſt be full as good as our own.

NEW-YORK, July 15.

Our good friends in England have ſuch dear love to their ſubjects in Ireland, that they cannot permit one of them to emigrate to America; leſt they ſhould oppoſe their will, they have prohibited all ſhip maſters and owners from laying in proviſions for paſſenger ſhips. Letters received here from Ireland brings this intelligence.

NORFOLK, July 3.

On Sunday laſt arrived in this port the Spaniſh brigantine Santa Catalina, a prize to the French ſchooner Sans Pareil, Capt. Bouteille, carrying 14 ſwivels, and fifty men. The privateer was out 15 days from Cape Francois, and fell in with the Santa Catalina off the mouth Mantanzaz, 25 leagues to the leeward of Havnnah. On being ordered to ſtrike to the French republic, the Spaniard ſaid he would not; when the privateer immediately fired into her, and 5 men were killed, the captain and 4 men jumped into the water from out of the cabin windows, and were drowned. The privateer took five veſſels that day (June 12) viz. the above brig and 4 ſchooners. On the 13th they captured an Engliſh brig from Jamaica, her firſt voyage, loaded with rum and ſugar, which they ſent into Charleſton.

ALEXANDRIA, July 6.

The Fourth of July, which may be called the American feſtival, was commemorated in this town with unuſual tokens of the prevailing ſpirit of liberty and patriotiſm. The morning of that auſpicious day was ſaluted by fifteen diſcharges of cannon, which were repeated at noon. At three o'clock the moſt numerous aſſemblage of the inhabitants, ever before collected upon a ſimilar occaſion, ſat down to a very ſplendid dinner, at the Hotel of Mr. John Wiſe. A perfect congeniality of ſentiments appeared to poſſeſs every mind, and the preſence of our diſtinguiſhed and highly revered citizen, the Preſident of the United States, gave an exquiſite ſublimity to the enjoyment.

The Cap of Liberty was elevated upon the top of the American Enſign, at the foot of which, painted on canvaſs, were the following lines:

O, Liberty! thou Goddeſs, heavenly bright,
Profuſe of bliſs, and pregnant with delight;
Eternal pleaſures in thy preſence reign,
And ſmiling Plenty leads thy wanton train.
Eas'd of her load, ſubjection grows more light,
And Poverty looks chearful in thy ſight:
Thou mak'ſt the gloomy face of Nature gay,
Giv'ſt beauty to the Sun and pleaſure to the day.

The toaſts prepared for and drank on the occaſion were as follow:

1. This happy day.
2. Thoſe virtuous and brave men, the firſt Congreſs, who immortalized their names by affixing them to the declaration of American Independence.
3. The memory of thoſe heroes, of whatever country, who have fallen in defence of the Independence of America.
4. The people of the United States.
5. The faithful ſervants of the people.
6. May all laws be founded on liberty, and all men be obedient to the laws.
7. May the Union of America be as laſting as time.
8. Succeſs to the cauſe of equal liberty throughout the world, may deſpots ſoon be taught, that, "mankind will be free."
9. In lamenting the temporary evils of

revolutions, may the people never forget that the greater evils of monarchy and ariſtocracy are perpetual.

10. May the agents of deſpotiſm, now engaged againſt the rights of man, be ſuddenly arreſted by conſcience, and committed to the baſtile of their own reflections!

11. May all the oppreſſed nations of the earth, encouraged and animated by the example of France, "go and do likewiſe."

12. Univerſal religious liberty, and no toleration.

13. The American fair, may all ſingle female patriots be ſpeedily called on to teſtify their civiſm at the matrimonial altar, and may they experience every happineſs in their United States.

14. Proſperity to the French Republic.

15. The man who unites all hearts.

BALTIMORE, July 12.

On Wedneſday the committee appointed to examine the ſituation of the French fleet arrived in this harbour, and aſcertain the number of paſſengers and the relief neceſſary to be given them, made the following report:

That they viſited thirteen of the veſſels that arrived on Tueſday, and found on board 351 paſſengers, (excluſive of people of colour and negroes), of which number about 100 are women and children—That the paſſengers in the other ſhips, arrived and expected, are probably equal to the above number, of which they have adviſed an accurate report to be made to the Conſul of the French Republic---That the diſtreſſes of thoſe unhappy people have not been exaggerated, or perhaps equalled, by the information already given to the public---That an exertion of great humanity is indiſpenſably neceſſary in the town of Baltimore, to ſupply their immediate wants, and provide for their comfortable accommodation, until the interference of the French Miniſter, or the General Government, can be engaged---That the paſſengers and crews in general appeared to be healthy.

The committee, actuated by motives of pity for the helpleſs part of the paſſengers, have, of their own authority, ordered a ſupply of freſh proviſions and vegetables to ſeveral of the ſhips; of which articles they had been totally deſtitute during the voyage.---This part of their conduct, they truſt, will be approved of by their Fellow-Citizens.---The buſineſs of a future ſupply, the committee conceive, ought to be conducted on ſome regular ſyſtem.

Subſcriptions have been opened, and nearly eleven thouſand dollars have been already ſubſcribed; many of the inhabitants have generouſly relinquiſhed a part of their houſes for the accommodation of the ſtrangers and politely furniſhed them with the participation of their tables; ſuch is the ardour which inſpires every boſom, that no doubt can exiſt but every comfort will be provided for the unfortunate exiles, until peace may again viſit their native ſhores.

From a Correſpondent.

The liberality which has ſo eminently diſtinguiſhed the citizens of Baltimore on many former diſtreſſing occaſions, ſtill ſhews itſelf as reſplendent as ever. The unfortunate inhabitants of St. Domingo have found an alleviation of their diſtreſs by taking refuge in this port; but it is much to be regretted that there are among us too many of a diſpoſition to take advantage, even of the misfortunes of their friends. Our markets are ſhamefully raiſed; and the exorbitant prices of proviſions are ſeverely felt as well by the honeſt, but poor labourer of our own country, as by the plundered people who have fled the Cape to ſave the relicts of their families; many of whom have been in a moment reduced from affluence to want: That ſoul, who would on ſuch terms acquire wealth, muſt be debaſed indeed. Some meaſures ſhould be purſued to blaſt this evil: Our country is bleſt with ſtores, not only to ſupport its own inhabitants, but alſo to furniſh to the needy of other countries more than enough to gratify all their wants. The pretext therefore, that a ſcarcity enhances the value of proviſions is truly poor: It is the ignorance of the French ſtrangers, with reſpect to our language and to the uſual prices of food, which actuates the wretches of America to impoſe upon them.

Philadelphia, as well as this town, is a refuge for diſtreſſed allies; the ſame enthuſiaſtical generoſity is there diſplayed to ſoothe the misfortunes of the empoveriſhed inhabitants of a laviſhed iſle. The ſame ſhameful impoſition by the venders of proviſions, on the ignorance of diſtreſſed gueſts began to ſhew its hideous face. The citizens nobly combined to cruſh this horrid monſter, to efface this ſtigma from their name, and refuſed to accede to the knavery: They reſolved to ſuppreſs it by depriving themſelves of neceſſaries rather than indulge the impoſition of unfeeling minds. Let our citizens do likewiſe, and meet with merited ſucceſs. The powers of conception are too feeble to give an adequate idea of the ſufferings of thoſe who have eſcaped the horrors of the Cape.---The murderous fury of the inſurgents did not afford leiſure to preſerve property or clothes: Happy are they, who ſeeing their wealth for ever loſt, their friends, their deareſt relations fall the hapleſs victims of more than ſavage barbarity. Happy were they to elude their unfeeling murderers and eſcape with life; in this condition they fled their native ſpot. Wives ſeperated from their huſbands loſt or murdered; huſbands as unhappily ſituated; children ſnatched from the devouring flames, and reſcued from their parents corpſe; crouded in veſſels, unexpecting any ſuch event, and unprovided with proviſions to ſupport the croud, and flying to the happy ſhores of America, to which they look up for clothes to cover nakedneſs, and food to preſerve their miſerable exiſtence.

Their wants are liberally relieved by our generous citizens, and the ſeverity of their afflictions greatly mitigated; their moſt ſanguine hopes, during their gloomy paſſage, could not have ſurpaſſed the events which have occurred ſince their arrival: They have now only the penſive retroſpect to dwell on, which gives to their ſorrowing view, the horrors of their dear, their native iſle: And great indeed is the conſolation; that there are not ſuperadded the tortures of famine and houſeleſs ſtate. It is a happy reflection, that the ſeverities of winter did not prevail, to render the unhappy occurrence more affecting, the little infants, who are now ſmiling on their nakedneſs, would have then given more horror to the ſcene, as they ſink beneath the chilling gripe of poverty and death.

Waſhington, July 4, 1793.

At the laying of the corner ſtone of the hotel, to be built by lottery in the Federal City, upwards of 1500 people were preſent, and walked from thence in proceſſion, preceded by a lodge of Freemaſons to a dinner, the principal diſh of which conſiſted of an ox roaſted whole—A number of toaſts were drank on the occaſion, and the day concluded with much harmony.

N. B. The principal front of the Hotel will extend 120 feet and the aſſembly room will be 40 by 60, The whole will form the moſt magnificent in America, perhaps in any other country.

PHILADELPHIA, July 17.

The PRESIDENT of the United States arrived in town from the Southward on Thurſday laſt.

Extract of a letter from St. Euſtutia, dated June 13, 1793, received by Capt. Odlin, in 14 days from thence.

"An American veſſel this day arrived from Martinique ſays, that the Britiſh had began an attack upon St. Pierre; that a very heavy cannonade for two hours, from three ſeventy-four gun ſhips, had been kept up on one battery, and that it is ſuppoſed that it was either taken or battered to pieces, as they had ceaſed firing while he was coming off, and that the Britiſh forces were determined to carry on the ſiege of the iſland, and forbid the Captain of this veſſel to go into the port under pain of being ſeized as a lawful prize."

The ſchooner Friendſhip, in 14 days from St. Thomas's informs, that a Daniſh frigate had brought in there an Engliſh privateer for inſulting the Daniſh flag, and for firing at the fort in St. Croix.

Thurſday laſt the ſloop Induſtry, captain Town, arrived here from St. Martins, which he left the 25th June, on the paſſage, 4th inſt. July, in lat. 30, 55. long, 40. ſpoke a ſchooner from Charleſton, captain Tucker, out 10 days, bound to Martinique. The 9th, in lat. 38. long. 74, 10. ſpoke the ſhip Nancy, of Boſton, from Rotterdam, 10 weeks out, bound to Charleſton.

Accounts from Martinique were received at St. Martins about the 24th June. Theſe ſtated, that Martinique was not yet in poſſeſſion of the Britiſh, but was blockaded. All American veſſels coming in or going out, it was ſaid, were ſeized by the Britiſh privateers.

There were two ſchooners at St. Martin's to ſail in a few days for Philadelphia.

On the morning of the 25th June, as captain Town ſailed out of St. Martin's, he met a ſchooner going in from the windward, who informed him that Admiral Gardner had withdrawn his forces from Martinique, and gave up the idea of beſieging that place, on occount of a circumſtance that happened, viz. a French 74 gun ſhip and a frigate having joined Gardner's fleet and hoiſted the white flag, had threatened, that if Martinique was taken, they were reſolved to give no quarter to the democrats, but deſtroy them every ſoul. This conduct ſhocked Admiral Gardner ſo much that he ſaid he would not ſuffer it; if the place ſurrendered no perſon ſhould be injured afterward. The diſpute at length became ſo high that he left them, and conſequently Martinique is relieved from the horrors of a ſiege, although not yet delivered from the villainy of thoſe deſperate wretches who have hoiſted the white flag, and would, if they could, commit the moſt barbarous outrages. Providence is good, and will not ſuffer the ſchemes of ſuch men ever to ſucceed—it is conjectured that theſe French ſhips with white flags, muſt be ſome of thoſe that left Trinidad.

Salem, July 2.

Captain Samuel Lambert, in the brig Hope, has arrived here from the Cape of Good Hope. He ſailed from the Cape on the 22d of April, in company with the brig Don Galvez: left there, Captains Chipman and Silbee, of Salem, and Mackee, of Philadelphia.—June 24th, ſpoke ſchooner Polly and Betſey, Muckford, from Caſco Bay, in long. 66, four days out, bound to St. Euſtatia—27th, in or near South Channel, and the fog ſuddenly diſappearing, ſaw thirty-two fiſhing veſſels; ſpoke ſchooner Olive, from Glouceſter to Virginia, Cape Cod bearing N. N. W. five leagues diſtant. A fiſherman that he ſpoke informed, that about fifteen days ago he ſaw a veſſel bottom upwards, on George's Bank, eighty-two feet keel, maſts and bowſprit gone, part of her ſtern ſtove in, ſome image work remaining.

Liſt of Americans which have been at the Cape of Good Hope, from the 1ſt to the 22d of April.

Ship America, Howell, from New-York for Bombay and China; ſhip Canton, Mackee, from Philadelphia, via Kennebeck, for Bombay, or Madras, and China; ſhip Hunter. Chipman, of Salem; brig Hope, Lambert, ditto; ſhip Howland, from Bengal for Oſtend and Philadelphia; brig Don Galvez, from Boſton, on a ſlaving voyage to Moſambique.

Capt. Hilton, from Salem, arrived at the Cape the 2d Feb. ſtopped three days, and went round the Cape. Captain Crowninſhield, of Salem, ſailed from the Cape for St. Helena, on the 1ſt of April. Captain Silſbee was to ſail the day after Captain Lambert, bound round the Cape.

The commiſſioners from Holland, for the Company at the Cape, had given permiſſion for the Americans to trade there about 12 months longer, and to carry iron, horſes, ſea coal, nails and ſail cloth, ſubject to a duty of 10 per cent. but as the event of the war was unknown there, it is probable that the trade will be as free as uſual, on their being acquainted with it.

Died, on Monday, the 8th inſtant, Mr. BENJAMIN TOWNE, many years a Printer in this city. His remans were interred the day following, attended by a reſpectable number of fellow-citizens.

Allen-town, Northampton county, July 4, 1793.

The Anniverſary of this day was uſhered in, by the firing of cannon and ringing of bells. At ten o'clock a reſpectable company of gentlemen, friends to the Rights of Man, aſſembled, agreeable to notification, on the market croſs, in the town of Northampton, in order to celebrate the day. At eleven o'clock fifteen rounds were fired, under the command of Col. Abraham Rinker; afterwards the company were all ordered to march in proceſſion to Mr. Egnor's inn, where an elegant dinner was prepared on the occaſion: After dinner Thomas Mawhorter, Eſq; was unanimouſly choſen chairman, when the following toaſts were given:

1. The Fourth of July---may it ever be commemorated by Americans.
2. The United States of America.
3. The Preſident of the United States of America.
4. The Governor of the ſtate of Pennſylvania.
5. The ſtate of Pennſylvania, and all its officers, civil and military.
6. May the friendſhip of freemen ever laſt between America and France.
7. The Plough, the Loom and the Ship.
8. The heroes of America and France, who have either fallen in defence of their countries, or who yet live to advance their glory.
9. Reformation to the advocates of deſpotiſm, and deſtruction to its authors.
10. Perſeverance and ſucceſs to all who defend freedom with ſword or pen.
11. May the war againſt France be the laſt efforts of tottering monarchy, againſt freedom and the Rights of Man.
12. May univerſal freedom be permanently eſtabliſhed under the majeſty of the people.
13. Thomas Paine, and the Rights of Man.
14. May America be crowned with freedom, and ever found a match for the world.
15. The liberty of the preſs.

BRIDGE-TOWN, Weſt-Jerſey.

Celebration of American Independence.

The morning was uſhered in by a diſcharge of Guns; at noon a federal ſalute was fired; and at three o'clock an elegant dinner was provided at the houſe of Mr. Jonathan Lummis, where a number of gentlemen of this place, and its vicinity, partook of the entertainment. After dinner the following toaſts were drank.

1. The braveſt of Generals, and the worthieſt of Preſidents.
2. The Secretary of the Treaſury,
3. The Commander in Chief of the ſtate of New-Jerſey.
4. The Marquis de la Fayette, the aſſerter of Freedom in America and Europe.
5. The author of the Rights of Man, and all advocates for liberty and a free government.
6. May Americans ever remember with gratitude, their great and good ally, the French nation.
7. The immortal memory of the patriots and heroes who have ſuffered and bled in the eſtabliſhment of American Independence.
8. The American Fair, may they teach their children the leſſons of liberty, and bleſs with their charms thoſe only who love their country.
9. The Mechanic arts—may labour never want employment, nor induſtry reward.
10. Agriculture and commerce—may their united influence make us proſperous at home, and reſpectable abroad.
11. The Rights of Man—may mankind learn to aſſert them, and Kings to revere them.
12. Republican principles—may they reſiſt the arts of pretended friends, and the force of open enemies.
13. May the republic of France triumph over the deſpots of Europe combined againſt it.
14. The happineſs of all mankind--may peace and harmony pervade all the branches of the American republic.
15. The day—may this anniverſary be for ever marked with joy, as its birth was with glory.

University of Pennſylvania,

July 12, 1793.

THE vacation, for the Phioſophical Claſſes, commences on Monday, the 15th inſtant, and is to continue SIX Weeks; and for the different Schools belonging to the Inſtitution on Monday, the 29th inſtant, to continue FOUR Weeks.

The Commencement for conferring Degrees on the Students of the ſenior Claſs, who have been alreedy examined before the Faculty and Truſtees, and approved of by them, will be held on the ſecond Wedneſday of September next.

As the Philoſophical Profeſſors will begin their Courſes of Lectures about the firſt of September, to the Claſſes under their Care; and as it is uſual for Students from diſtant Parts, who wiſh to finiſh their Education in the Univerſity, to enter one or other of theſe Claſſes, according to their Proficiency in Literature; it is recommended to ſuch Students to make their applications for admiſſion at that time.

The Lectures of the Provoſt, for the Benefit of the Medical Students, will begin as uſual on the firſt of November, when the Lectures of the Medical Profeſſors commence.

By Order of the Faculty,
WILLIAM ROGERS, *Sec'ry.*

STRANDED,

Near Great-Egg-Harbour Inlet, on the Sea ſhore,

A LARGE open BOAT, with a forecaſtle, Bermuda built, had been ſloop rigged, the maſt cut away, as alſo the ſails and rigging carried off by the board; nothing in her but ſtone ballaſt and water, no marks or letters found on board, nor any living creature.

NOTICE is hereby given, that any perſon proving property, and complying with the laws of this country, paying charges, may have her again, by applying to the ſubſcribers, at Great Egg-Harbour, ſtate of New-Jerſey, otherwiſe ſhe will be ſold as the law directs.

† JOHN SOMERS,
July 6, 1793. RICHARD SOMERS.

Six Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, at Trenton in New-Jerſey, on the 21ſt day of June laſt, a negroe ſervant man, named Taff, about 22 years of age, of a ſhort and ſtrong make, he often calls himſelf David Oakford; had on, when he went away, a ſhirt, trowſers and hat only. He is not a ſlave, but has between five and ſix years to ſerve the ſubſcriber; has been lately ſeen in Philadelphia; he lived ſome years ago at Salem, in New Jerſey. Whoever will apprehend and ſecure him in gaol, either in Philadelphia, or in the town of Salem, New-Jerſey, and give information thereof to the ſubſcriber, or bring him home, ſhall receive the above reward. SAMUEL LEAKE.

Trenton, July 3, 1703. §4 w.

Six Dollars Reward.

RAN away, laſt night, from the ſubſcriber, living in the borough of Reading, an Iriſh ſervant Lad, named William M'Intire, about 18 or 19 years of age, 5 feet 1 or 2 inches high, dark complexion, large mouth, ſhort black hair, but generally wears a falſe queue; had on and took with him, a new light olive fuſtian coat, with ſmall white metal buttons, a dark blue duffil do. half worn, with large metal buttons, dark jean veſt, and breeches of the ſame colour, of ſtockinet, the breeches rather too ſmall for him, fuſtian trowſers, ribbed worſted hoſe, ſhoes, and large plated buckles; he may have ſeveral things not yet known. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant and ſecures him, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, and if brought home, all reaſonable charges, paid by WILLIAM MOORE.

Reading, July 8.

CAME to the plantation of Randel Malin, in Eaſt-Whiteland townſhip, Cheſter county, about the firſt day of laſt month, a brown FILLEY, ſuppoſed to be two years old. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

July 10, 1793.

TO BE SOLD,

In Pennſbury Manor,

A VALUABLE Plantation or Tract of Land, containing about two hundred acres, ſituate in the Manor of Pennſbury, in the county of Bucks, five miles diſtant from the borough of Briſtol, one mile from the river Delaware, half a mile from a landing upon Crozier's creek, and from thence wood and timber may be carried to the city of Philadelphia, about twenty-five miles from the latter; from thirty to forty acres whereof has been partly cleared, the reſt woodland, well timbered with white oak, black oak and hickory. There are ſeveral choice ſprings upon this tract, and a conſiderable quantity of meadow may be made. Whoever inclines to purchaſe, by applying to the ſubſcriber, at No. 42, on the ſouth ſide of Saſſafras-ſtreet, in the city of Philadelphia, may be further informed of the conditions and terms of ſale.

CORNELIA M'NACHTANE.

Alſo for ſale, a Ship's Copper Boiler, two Spy Glaſſes, a Fuſee, two Sea Books, with ſome Maps. Enquire as above.

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Post-Office at Chester, Delaware county, which unless taken out by the 1st of next October, will be sent to the General Post-Office as dead Letters.

MILES MACARTY, Post-Master.

Chester, 6th July, 1793.

B. Timothy Bullock.
C. Samuel Caley, Sam. Carr, Moses Coates.
D. Caleb Davis, Esq; James Davis.
E. Joseph Evans.
F. James Fackner, William Ferguson.
G. Joseph Greer.
H. Aaron Huston, Leekey Harpur, William Harpur, Eleanor Hunt.
L. George B. Lownes, William Look, Robert Legart.
M. Forgey M'Culliam, George M'William, Samuel Miller.
P. Jesse Passmore, Thomas Pearson, jun.
S. Ann Simpson, Elizabeth Stimble.
T. Morris Truman, 3, James Trimnell, William Thomson, Robert Thomson.
W. William Watts.

LETTERS remaining in the Post-Office at Easton, Pennsylvania.

One for Mr. Michael Bobst, in Weisenberg township, Northampton county. Three for Mrs. Elizabeth Cochran, Craig's Settlement, Northampton county. One for Mr. Michael M'Donall, Bricklayer, Easton in Pennsylvania.

July 1, 1793. H. SPERING, Post-Master.

FOR SALE.

A TRACT of LAND containing 90 acres, 50 of which are in excellent wood, 8 of meadow, the remainder cleared and well fenced, the whole well watered; there are on the premises, a small stone house, and log house adjoining, with a good barn, stables and barracks, and an excellent new spring-house; situate in Montgomery county, Abington township, between 12 and 13 miles from the city, joining lands of Robert Fletcher, Samuel Simpson and others. For terms of sale, apply to said Robert Fletcher or the subscriber, living near Jenkin-town, on the old York road.

MOSES SHEPPARD.

Seventh Month, 8th, 1793. ‡

Eight Dollars Reward.

RAN away, on the third inst. from the subscriber, living in London-grove township, Chester county, a Negroe man, named George, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, 23 or 24 years of age, has such a remarkable defect in his ancles that when he walks they make a cracking noise, which may be heard at some distance, also a scar on one of his legs, occasioned by the cut of a scythe, and a number of lumps on his under jaw, is a strong thick set fellow: had on and took with him, a black fur hat, almost new, with a band and buckle on it, a white handkerchief, neck ribbon, linen coat, striped jacket, a half worn shirt of eight hundred linen, a pair of nankeen breeches, a pair of cross barred trowsers, torn in the knees, two pair of stockings, one thread and the other cotton, a pair of shoes and large buckles. Any person apprehending the aforesaid Negroe, so that his master may get him again, shall have the above reward, and all reasonable charges, paid by

JOHN WILEY.

London-grove, July 5, 1793. †

Three Pounds Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, in the county of Monmouth, and state of New-Jersey, on the 1st instant, a Negroe Man, named POMPY, between 40 and 50 years of age, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, slender make, and yellow complexion; had on when he went away, a homespun bearskin coat, with a red collar, tow shirt and trowsers, and new shoes; clothes taken with him not known. Whoever takes up said Negroe, and delivers him to the owner, or commits him to any gaol, so that he may be brought to his duty, shall receive the above reward.

July 3, 1793. ELISHA LAWRENCE.

Eight Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Thornbury township, Chester county, and state of Pennsylvania, on the 1st of this instant, a servant lad, named WILLIAM LAMARE, nineteen years of age, country born, about five feet ten or eleven inches high, round shouldered, dark complexioned, something of a down look, a small scar on one side of his nose, speaks fast, and stutters a little, with black hair, took with him three home made flaxen shirts, one finer than the other two, two pair of copperas striped trowers, a home made cloth coat and jacket, of a lead colour, with a falling collar, a pattern jacket with stripes across, black grain calf skin shoes, with plated buckles, and a fur hat. Whoever apprehends said runaway, and secures him in the gaol of this county, or brings him to his master, shall receive the above reward, with reasonable charges.

† JACOB YEARSLEY.

All masters of vessels are forbid taking him off at their peril. July 2, 1793.

HOWELL & TAYLOR,

At their IRON STORES on Vine-street Wharf, Philadelphia, have for sale, on the lowest terms,

Hanover Pig Iron, Stoves and hollow Ware,
English, German and American Steel,
Bar, Sheet and Rolled Iron,
Nail and Spike Rods,
Tierce, Hogshead and Butt Hoops,
Ships' Cabouses and Cabin Stoves,
House and Smith Coal.

☞ All orders in their line of business executed with punctuality.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, in Whitemarsh, on the 25th day of last month, a red COW. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

SAMUEL THOMAS.

July 3, 1793. ‡

STOP THIEF.

Sixteen Dollars Reward.

WAS stolen on the night of the 23d inst. out of the pasture of the subscriber, in in Brandywine township, Chester county, State of Pennsylvania, a large bay Horse, about sixteen hands high, about nine years old, shod before, paces and trots, has a small star in his forehead, and a little white hair on his hind feet close by the hoof, black main and tail, a long foretop, thick head with some white hairs on the jaw. Whoever secures the above Horse and Thief, so that the owner may get his Horse, and the Thief brought to justice, shall have the above reward, or eight dollars for the Horse, and reasonable charges, paid by

SAMUEL M'MICKEN.

June 25, 1793. ‡

Moreland township, Montgomery county, June 25.

Three Pounds Reward.

STOLEN out of the subscriber's pasture last night, a sorrel HORSE, about 14 hands and an half high, with a blaze in his face, hind feet white, a natural trotter, very fat, eight years old, and carries well. Whoever takes up said Horse and Thief, and secures them, so that the Thief be brought to justice, and the owner recovers his horse, shall be entitled to the above Reward, or FOUR DOLLARS for the Horse, with reasonable charges.

§ SAMUEL SHOEMAKER.

Eight Dollars Reward for either, or Sixteen for both,

RAN away from the subscriber, a well set negroe man, named CÆSAR, about five feet four or five inches high, of a grim aspect, pitted with the small pox, aged about 36 years, fond of spirits. He is supposed to have fled to a negroe man that ran away from the same neighbourhood about two years ago, about fifty years of age, slender built, very black aspect, can speak the French language well, speaks the English broken, suspected to reside, since his flight, near Elk. Whoever takes up one or both, and secures them for their masters, shall have the above reward, as proposed, with reasonable expences.

CUNNINGHAM SAMPLE.
JAMES RAMSEY.

Fawn township, York county, July 3. 1793.

Wrought Iron Chests

Made and sold by

JOHN WUCHERER,

Near the Bank of North-America, Chesnut-street, Philadelphia;

Where gentlemen may be accomodated with the above mentioned article of any size, of the best quality,

He also performs most other kinds of

Black and White Smiths Work,

On the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms.

April 23, tbctf.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the public in general, and his friends and customers in particular, that he has removed from the house where he formerly resided, to the inn lately occupied by Mrs. Sidney Paul, well known by the sign of the Indian King, in Market street, where he has laid in a stock of the best of liquors, which he will always make it his study to procure. He has good accommodations for travellers, with their horses and carriages; requests a continuance of the patronage and encouragement of the public, and subscribes himself,

Their humble servant.

MICHAEL KITTS.

N. B. Horses taken in at livery, and horses and chairs to hire. *

Norristown, June 13, 1793.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, at the house of Jacob Zeeber, innkeeper, in Marlborough township, on Tuesday the sixteenth day of July next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a certain Tract or Piece of located Land, situate in the township aforesaid; bounded by lands of Henry Deats, Leonard Snyder, and others; containing three hundred acres, be the same more or less, with the appurtenances thereunto belonging. Taken in execution, and to be sold, as the estate of John Patton, deceased, by

HENRY KOOKEN, Sheriff.

STOLEN on Saturday the 1st day of this instant, out of the pasture of the subscriber, living on Yellow breeches creek, 4 miles from Harrisburgh and two miles from Adam Weaver's mill, a black MARE, rising 13 years old, about 15 hands high has a few white hairs on her forehead, and a white stripe on each side of her neck, occasioned by her wearing a yoke, and is a natural trotter, (not very free otherways). The thief is supposed to go by the name of William Keyler, is about 5 feet 8 inches high, and is of a very swarthy complexion, has a mark on his left leg, and is a fuller by trade: had on and took with him, a claret coloured coat, with white plated buttons, full trimmed, and a brown worsted jacket, with corded velvet breeches. Whoever takes up said mare, so as the owner may get her again, and secures the thief, so that he be brought to justice, shall have FIVE POUNDS reward, or THREE POUNDS for the mare, and reasonable charges, paid by

JOHN MILLER.

Cumberland County, June 3, 1793. §

Just Published, by

THOMAS DOBSON,

Bookseller, at the stone-house, in Second street, Philadelphia,

VOLUME IX. OF

ENCYCLOPÆDIA;

Or Dictionary of Arts, Sciences, and Miscellaneous Literature,

On a Plan entirely new.

By which the different Sciences and Arts are digested into the form of distinct Treatises or Systems.

THIS volume contains Hydrostatics, Hygrometer, History of Japan, Iceland, Jerusalem, Jews, India, Insects, Insurance, Ireland, Italy, Kamtschatka, Knighthood, Language, Law, Legerdemain, with a great variety of Biographical and Miscellaneous Articles.—Illustrated with thirty-one elegant copperplates.

CONDITIONS.

I. The work is printing on superfine paper, and new types, (cast for the purpose) which will be occasionnally renewed before they contract a worn appearance.

II. The work is furnished in boards, in *volumes* or *half volumes* as subscribers chuse, the price of the whole *volumes*, Five Dollars each, of the *half volumes*, Two Dollars and two-thirds of a Dollar each. Ten Dollars entry money, to be paid on subscribing, the volumes or half volumes finished to be paid when delivered, the price of one volume to be paid in advance, and the price of each succeeding volume to be paid on delivering the volume preceding it. No part of the work will be delivered unless paid for.

III. In the course of publication will be delivered about five hundred copperplates, elegantly engraved in Philadelphia; which by far exceed in number those given in any other Scientific Dictionary. At the close of the publication will be delivered, an elegant Frontispiece, the Dedication, Preface, and proper Title Pages for the different volumes.

*** It is expected the work will be comprised in about Eighteen volumes in quarto.

The subscription will continue open on the above terms till the first day of September next, to give opportunity to those who are not yet subscribers, to come forward.

Those who have subscribed, and got only a small part of the work, are requested to complete their setts, as far as published, as soon as possible, as after the first of next September, by which time the Tenth Volume is expected to be ready, the Publisher will not consider himself bound to make up those setts which are not completed up to that period.

Philadelphia, June 15, 1793.

WILLIAM ZANE,

At the sign of the Canister and Hand-saw, No 23 in Second-street, between Market and Chesnut-streets, has just received by the late arrivals from London, Bristol, Liverpool and Hull, and is now opening a general assortment of IRONMONGERY, CUTLERY, SADDLERY, &c. Which he will dispose of wholesale or retail for cash or the usual credit, viz.

SHEET iron, pots, kettles, pye pans and skillets; cart and waggon boxes; blistered and Crowley's steel; flat-irons; coffee-mills; frying-pans; patent iron tea and fish-kettles and sauce-pans; a great variety of locks and hinges; ivory, horn and iron combs; fish-hooks; pins, Whitechapel needles; sailmakers do. buttons of various patterns; a large assortment of common and best plated shoe and knee-buckles; a great variety of knives and forks; razors, cases and strops; shaving-boxes; scissars; taylors shears; common and taylors thimbles; rowling pieces, gun-locks; coal-sifters; curry-combs and brushes; elegant japanned tea-waiters, caddies and bread-baskets; a variety of bellows; brass and iron weights in setts; gold scales and scale beams; iron and japanned snuffers & trays; Turkey oil and ragstones; Scotch ditto; shoe rubbers; brass head and iron shovels and tongs; a great variety of shoe and knee chapes; London and Bristol pewter, consisting of dishes, plates, basons, spoons, &c. brass and iron wire; huntsmens horns and squirrel chains; brass and bell metal kettles; brass and iron table chafing-dishes; ditto; brass locks, cocks, hinges, nails, scutcheons, drawer handles, &c. brass and iron candlesticks; a general supply of carpenters and shoemakers tools; tacks, nails, sprigs and screws of different sorts and sizes; smiths anvils, vizes, beek-irons, sledge and hand hammers, and riveting ditto; chain traces; spinning-wheel irons; sleigh bells; redwood, copperas, allum, venetian red, yellow ochre and glue; saddlers straining-irons, girth, diaper and straining-web, sadded and plated buckles and tips; saddlers hammers, stirrup irons and bridle bitts; brass warming-pans; spelter; brass and paper ink-stands; steelyards; curriers knives and steels; bar lead, &c.

AMERICAN MANUFACTORY.

3, 4, 6, 8, 9, 10 and 12d. nails; screw augers; spades, shovels and wood axes; shingling hatchets; black balls; crooked combs; Dutch ovens; wool and cotton cards; copper and iron tea-kettles; plow lines, traces, bed-cords and laces, sash-cord, fishing and chalk lines; wrapping and seine twine; a great variety of brass andirons, brass head and common iron ditto; red clover, timothy and hempseed, with many other articles not enumerated. t f.

Philadelphia, 4 mo. 26, 1793.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, a black MARE, about 13 hands high, a natural pacer, the mane hangs on both sides, has no white about her. The owner is desired to come and prove his property, pay the charges, and take her away.

* MICHAEL RAPP.

Warminster township, Bucks county, May 31, 1793.

At the CARD MANUFACTORY, No. 59, North Front-street,

Webster, Adgate & White

Have constantly for sale, a large assortment of every kind of Cotton, Wool and Tow CARDS and all kinds of manufacturing and machine CARDS, cheap, and of a superior quality.

Also, NAILS for lathing, shingling and casks, much approved of, both for their cheapness and goodness of quality.

Iron Wire of all sizes, Gun-flints, Marbled Paper and Washing Mills, on the most approved construction.

Also, a quantity of well assorted Stone-ware

To be sold at private sale,

The following capital ESTATE, in Bucks county, Pennsylvania:

LANGHORNE PARK, containing about 774 acres of excellent land, arable and meadow, with several streams of water, and remarkably fine springs, a great proportion of woodland, abounding with plenty of the best of timber. There is on this farm a commodious house, suitable to accommodate a large and genteel family, several messuages, barns, coach-house, stables, spring-house and grist-mill, with-in three miles of navigation for shallops and flats, six miles from the borough of Bristol, and four from Newtown; bounded westerly by Neshaminy creek. This estate was formerly the seat of Jeremiah Langhorne, Esq; Chief Justice of Pennsylvania; it is now in good repair, and will be sold altogether, or divided, as may best suit the purchasers. For price, and conditions of payment, apply to JOHN THOMPSON, or WILLIAM CRAIG, of the city of Philadelphia, or THOMAS JENKS, near Newtown, Bucks county. February 5, 1793 tf.

Twelve Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the stable of the subscriber, in the Falls township, Bucks county, on the night of the 16th instant, a light bay HORSE, about fourteen and an half hands high, with a small star in his forehead, and some white spots on his breast, four years old; he is a natural trotter, and moves well, with a long dock. Whoever takes up said horse and thief, so that the owner may get his property, and the thief be brought to justice, shall have the above reward, with all reasonable charges paid, or SIX DOLLARS for either, by

EDWARD WORSTALL.

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE LOT of GROUND, with a brick Messuage thereon, situate at the north-east corner of Vine and Second-streets, in the township of the Northern Liberties, in the county of Philadelphia. It is a good stand for public business, and is capable of great improvement. For terms of sale, which will be made easy, and further particulars, apply to PETER THOMPSON, and SON, Conveyancers, No. 34, Sassafras-street. ¶

March 29 1793 tf.

TO BE SOLD,

Pursuant to the last will and testament of James Dilworth, deceased, late of the township of Bristol, and county of Philadelphia,

A LOT, and Dwelling, clear of ground-rent, the third fronting Arch, west of Fourth-street. For terms, apply to the subscribers, in Frankford, Oxford township, and county aforesaid; who desire those indebted to said estate to make speedy payment and prevent trouble; also those who may have any demands, to bring in their accounts, properly attested, to

LEONARD SHALLCROSS, and ISAIAH WORRELL, } Execut.

1st month 28, 1793. § tf.

NOTICE is hereby given to the creditors of John Bilderback, of the county of Salem, an insolvent debtor, that they meet at the house of Edward Siddons, in the town of Salem, on the 17th day of September next, in order to receive a dividend of all the money that has come to hand belonging to said Bilderback's estate.

JONATHAN GIBBS, } Assignees.
ELIJAH CATTELL, }

Salem, New-Jersey,
June 11, 1793. *

NOTICE is hereby given to the creditors of Samuel Barber, of the county of Salem, an insolvent debtor, that they meet at the house of Henry Sparks, in the town of Salem, on the 18th day of September next, in order to receive a dividend of all the money that is come to hand belonging to said Barber's estate.

JACOB HUFTY, } Assignees.
JONATHAN GIBBS, }

Salem, New-Jersey,
June 14, 1793. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

THE Messuages and Tenements, with about 17 acres of Land, a good part of which may be made meadow of the best kind; it is situate on the brow of the hill, on the north side of the Lancaster road, just over the Middle Ferry, west of Schuylkill: on this place is a good stone dwelling-house, a frame stable, with other improvements. For particulars enquire of WILLIAM BISPHAM, two miles from the said ferry, on Marshall's road. ‡

June 24.

A FULLER

WILL find encouragement, by applying to the subscriber, living in Loudown county, Virginia, near Leesburgh, who has a mill in good order, and has been occupied by a fuller from the state of Pennsylvania for two years past. None need apply, but such as can come well recommended.

June 10, 1793. * JOSEPH BRADEN.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.

JULY, 1793.] THE [NUMBER 3297.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 24, 1793.

From the American Daily Advertiser.

Mr. Dunlap,

The following is an extract of a letter addreſſed to me as chairman of the meeting held in this city for the purpoſe of relieving the diſtreſſed citizens of Cape-Francois, the publication of which you will find intereſting to the cauſe of benevolence, as it may excite applauſe juſtly due to the virtuous inhabitants of the town of Baltimore, for their generous contributions to relieve the unfortunate perſons arrived there from Cape-Francois, and their other kind treatment of them. It is believed with confidence that [as at Baltimore] a common impulſe will, on the preſent occaſion, be experienced throughout the country, to relieve in the moſt effectual manner the diſtreſſed who take refuge in it, and that the citizens of Philadelphia in particular, will not be wanting in their utmoſt exertions for the cauſe which the committee hope to promote the good of by receiving contributions. I am,

Your obedient humble ſervant,

Signed JOHN WILCOCKS.

Philadelphia July 18, 1793.

Baltimore, July 16, 1793.

Gentlemen,

"We have duly received your letter of the 15th inſtant, incloſing a copy of your reſolution of the 13th.

It gives us inexpreſſible pleaſure to learn the good diſpoſition of the citizens of Philadelphia, to co-operate with the inhabitants of this town, in the benevolent attempt to alleviate the diſtreſſes of the people of Cape-Francois, who have taken refuge among us; to deſcribe their miſery, and the extent of their wants, is impoſſible, nor can we with accuracy aſcertain their numbers. On the arrival of the fleet and the intelligence of their deplorable ſituation, the firſt impulſe of humanity was alone obeyed. The doors of our houſes were thrown open, and crowds admitted, without any form or ceremony by which to number them. The committee appointed to receive contributions and provide accommodations were at the ſame time preſſed by innumerable objects of diſtreſs, and in the firſt inſtance, beſtowed, all their attention, on merely procuring them ſhelter. We have now adopted a ſyſtem in the buſineſs, and in a few days we hope to give you ſatisfactory information to every point of enquiry. For the preſent we will only communicate the following circumſtances.

The number of ſhips arrived in this harbour, is about 40, and the white paſſengers we ſuppoſe 1,000, the people of colour and blacks 500, others are hourly arriving, and of the paſſengers that proceeded to Norfolk, not more than 300 can be accomodated, and the remainder, we are informed, are on their way to this town; of thoſe arrived here about 400 are accomodated in private families, acting from motives of hoſpitality and charity, and 600 are dependant on the generous contributions of the town. The ſum raiſed by ſubſcription does not exceed 12000 dollars, from this eſtimate you muſt readily conceive that our fund cannot long ſuſtain the heavy drafts that are continually made upon it, and the generoſity and humanity of the town, however affecting the occaſion that draws them into action, muſt ſoon be exhauſted without the aid of the benevolent in other places. You have happily, and with great ſenſibility, come to our relief.——*We pray you to proceed in your benevolent deſign of raiſing money by ſubſcription*; our funds are vaſtly inferior to any permanent ſupply, and in a little time the whole of the French unfortunates muſt be dependant on yours, and the generoſity and humanity of other places.—*We would ſolicit for them your utmoſt exertions, for greater diſtreſs we never before have known.* In addition to the imperfect data already given on which to found your calculation of required ſupply, we would ſuggeſt another article of expence that calls for our immediate attention. The greater part of the paſſengers arrived are deſtitute of clothing. The calamity was too ſudden to admit the removal of property, and in one inſtant their houſes and all were deſtroyed. We have yet applied no part of our ſubſcriptions to this indiſpenſible uſe. But whilſt we feed the hungry, we muſt clothe the naked.

We ſhall communicate your reſolutions and generous intentions to the citizens of Norfolk, and adviſe you of their reply as ſoon as it is received.

Some of the unfortunates who have arrived here, have proceeded to Philadelphia;——We recommend them to your hoſpitality. Others will no doubt follow. To ſuch as are proper objects for relief we freely grant ſupplies of money to defray their expences.

With ſentiments of ſincere reſpect, we have the honour to be,

Gentlemen,

Your humble, &c.

(Signed) Rob. Gilmor } Two of the
Sam. Sterett } committee.

To Mr. JOHN WILCOCKS,
Chairman of the committee, &c.

PARIS, April 29.

At Marſeilles the Commiſſioners of the Convention have poſted a proclamation, in which they obſerve that they have to account to the whole nation for the life of Egalite; that he is a depoſit entruſted to their charge; and that he becomes a precious hoſtage, for which the Convention can obtain high advantages for the good of the Republic. All this is done from a dread of the ſummary vengeance of the Marſeillois on the monſter, who is within their reach.

National Convention of France.

April 30. Gaudet complained that the Convention was no longer reſpected—that the galleries hiſſed every member they diſliked; and that the conſtituted authorities of Paris offered the members no protection. He therefore moved, "that the Convention ſhould on Monday next remove to Verſailles, there to hold their ſittings in future."

A great number of members roſe and loudly ſupported this motion. A member mounted the tribune and obſerved, that the day ought not to be mentioned before hand, leaſt ſome impediment ſhould be thrown in the way; he demanded that the moment in which the tribunes diſturbed their deliberations, the deputies ſhould all unite and go to Verſailles, and he added—We will go ſword in hand, if neceſſary.

Marat propoſed that the four ci-devant fugitive Princes ſhould be put out of the protection of the law, and that all Frenchmen ſhould be invited to run them thro' the body: That a Civic Crown and a recompence of 200,000 livres ſhould be granted to whomſoever would bring them either dead or alive, or prove having taken them from the number of the living: In fine, that ſome of the emigrants might undertake this affair, he moved, that the performers of ſo great an act of patriotiſm might receive their free pardon.

Cambon, in the name of the committee of public ſafety, rendered an account of the ſtate of the armies: that of the North conſiſted of 90,000 effective men; that of the Ardennes of 37,000; that of the Moſelle and the Rhine was complete; very ſatisfactory information had been received of thoſe of the Alps and in Italy; with reſpect to the army of the Pyrennes, it has ſuddenly been augmented by a great number of men; 40,000 men from the Southern departments direct their march towards Perpignan. The city of Beziers, which had only been required to furniſh 300 men, had ſent 3,000. Cambon ſaid, that the Spaniſh invaſion had turned out to be nothing of conſequence; that the Spaniſh forces conſiſted only of a few vagabonds who came but for the ſake of plunder, and that they had been beaten back. At the end of the report he propoſed that the Commiſſioners of the Convention, abſent in the armies and in the different departments, amounting at preſent to the number of 180, ſhould be reduced to 63, which propoſition was decreed.

General Cuſtine's ſecond letter to the Preſident of the National Convention.

Head Quarters General at Weiſſembourg, May 7. 1793.

"Citizen Preſident,

"I cannot command the armies of the Rhine and the Moſelle, which have been entruſted to me, after having loſt the confidence of Citizens Ruamps, Montaut and Sobrane, the commiſſioners of the repreſentatives of the people. I cannot doubt that the firſt has brought with him the moſt diſagreeable and moſt unmerited prejudices againſt me.

"Theſe three Commiſſioners, on Saturday, the 27th April, brought me to trial before them, giving me as antagoniſt Lieut. Colonel Offenſtein, one of the leaſt reſpectable ſubjects of the Republic.

"At preſent, after returning from a journey which I was obliged to take to the Upper Rhine, for the intereſt of the Republic, I was violently accuſed by one of theſe repreſentatives, in preſence of a number of the officers of the army, reſpecting a letter which I wrote to the Duke of Brunſwick; an exact copy I have ſubjoined, with my private thoughts, by which it dictated, explained in the margin. As long as I was obliged only to interpret my expreſſions, I anſwered with all that moderation the commiſſioners had a right to expect; but when one of them, whom the reſt applauded, accuſed me of having diſplayed in that letter ſentiments unworthy of a republican, I can no longer, after ſuch an injury, continue to command the armies of the Republic, and, for its intereſt, I requeſt that you appoint ſome one to ſucceed me, for I cannot command the French troops after their Delegates announced to me that they refuſe me their eſteem; and it would be diſhonouring the poſt to which your confidence raiſed me, and be ſhewing myſelf unworthy of that teſtified to me by my fellow citizens, if, through ambition, I ſhould retain an office in which ſuch language would deprive me of the means of being able to diſcharge the duties of it.

"The character which I had even before the Aſſembly of the States General, the opinions which at the epoch were in me the reſult of long experience and of mature obſervation, made in the midſt of Courts, (an experience and obſervations which gave riſe to my republican principles) are the ſame at preſent; but as they are the reſult of principle long ago deeply ſtudied, they have not produced that exaggeration which makes ſome deſpiſe all Kings, becauſe they have had the misfortune to be born on the throne.

"I beg the Repreſentatives of the people to remember that I demanded the reſtoration of a villain; and that I was not making an eulogium; but I will again repeat, let impartial men read my letter, and they will ſee whether I offer incenſe to the virues of the King of Pruſſia—on the contrary they will read, that I hope not to be compelled to pronounce opinions ſo unfavourable to him, as thoſe which would be excited in my mind by his granting protection to traitors.

"I ſhall not here mention the harſh expreſſions with which this charge was accompanied, becauſe they concern myſelf perſonally. I inſiſt only on the impoſſibility under which I am of being able to diſcharge thoſe functions which I am deſirous to ſee taken from me—My wiſhes for the glory of the arms of the Republic are, however, not leſs ſincere. I wiſh that another, more fortunate than myſelf, may unite the confidence of the Commiſſioners to the talents neceſſary for enſuring our ſucceſs. Till the laſt moment I ſhall neglect nothing to attain that end, the objects of all my vows; but I muſt inform you, Repreſentatives of the people, that it is abſolutely requiſite that ſome one may be appointed to fill my place as ſoon as poſſible: I ſhall wait for my ſucceſſor, and give him an account of all my plans.

COLOGNE, May 5.

The preſent appearance of things ſeems to indicate, that we are on the eve of ſome great event. It is conjectured that the combined armies are meditating ſome ſecret and brilliant enterprize on the borders of the Upper Rhine. Our letters from Spire mention, that the corps of French Emigrants, commanded by the Prince of Conde, has been embodied and organized on the footing of the Auſtrian troops. The vanguard, under M. Viomenil, ſet out on the 27th for Geiſmerſheim and Lingenfield. Landau has been cloſely blockaded ſince the 1ſt inſt. M. De Hohenloe, a Pruſſian General, is gone with 20,000 men towards the Sartee---his Head Quarters will be at Caiſerſlantern, an advantageous poſt, of which our troops have long been deſirous of getting poſſeſſion.

TOURNAY, May 5.

Nearly all the firſt diviſion of Hanoverians is arrived. They conſiſt chiefly of cavalry, and form a very fine body of horſe, equal to any in the Imperial territories. Their infantry regiments are very ſtrong, amounting to near 1,500 men.

BRUSSELS, May 7.

Advices from the army before Conde, dated the 4th, ſtate, that the troops are employed in making drains to draw off the water with which the enemy have inundated the environs of the works. Every thing is preparing for a ſiege, and expert engineers have been conſulted; but they doubt whether the operations can be commenced before the 15th current.

LANDAU, May 7.

Our head quarters are now at Lauterbourg. Yeſterday morning we heard a violent cannonade from Rhinezabern, which laſted till ſeven o'clock at night. Our Cavalry was drawn up before Jockrins wood, the grenadiers from within it, and the corps of reſerve on the heights. Meanwhile 40 of our chaſſeurs and huſſars drove 100 of the allies from Rhinezabern. The allies then retreated to the wood, whence they ſallied, and engaged our troops by a diſcharge of muſquetry. We had not a ſingle man killed or wounded.

Landau has been ſummoned a ſecond time laſt night. Our commandant Guilliot, read upon the parade, the ſummons which had been ſent him by the Pruſſian General Szeruli, who commands the Pruſſian van, and the anſwer which he returned. M. Guillot ſwears not to ſurrender the fortreſs till it ſhould be converted with the works into a heap of ruins.

General Guillot has ſince given in his reſignation; and M. Dentzel, one of the commiſſioners of the national convention in the department of the Lower-Rhine, has emigrated to Switzerland.

STUTGARD, May 5.

A few days ago General Dumourier was at Mergentheim. He appeared full of ſpirits, and told us he would go to Wurtzburg, where he intended to live as a private man, and to write his memoirs of the war. Should he not be permitted to remain there, he expreſſed a wiſh of fixing his reſidence at Mergentheim. He ſpeaks in the higheſt ſtrain of praiſe of the Prince of Cobourg, and ſays, that had it not been for his ſecond proclamation, which was publiſhed after the Congreſs at Antwerp, he would have been joined by 27,000 troops of the line; that he did not wiſh to have any thing to do with ſans culottes. He farther ſays, that Mentz would coſt the allies a great deal more blood; that the governor was a moſt gallant and experienced officer, and the moſt able engineer in France. He expreſſed his ſurpriſe that Conde and Valenciennes ſhould not have been taken yet, as both theſe places were extremely ill ſupplied, and unable to make a long reſiſtance.

He aſſured us, that Liſle was a place of immenſe ſtrength and importance. He finally told us, that it had been his intention to go to Switzerland, but that he had been diſſuaded from it, on account of the great number of Emigrants who reſide there, and who were his enemies ſo far, that they might probably be tempted to ſeize his perſon for the ſake of the reward which the Convention offered upon his head.

LONDON, May 13.

Yeſterday morning a detachment of artillery, commanded by Major Congreve, embarked at Woolwich, to join the Duke of York's army. The party conſiſted of 220 men, and 15 officers, with 12 pieces of heavy field cannon, and ſome mortars and howitzers. Major Congreve is an officer eminently diſtinguiſhed for his profeſſional abilities, and was wrote for by the Duke of York.

The firſt exchequer bills, under the new act, are intended to be iſſued on Wedneſday next, and one of the manufacturers at Manchester will be among the firſt to be relieved with 200,000l. who otherwiſe would have been obliged to diſcharge all his workmen.

Nearly 40 armed veſſels, of different ſorts, to be commanded by Lieutenants, are now ready, or in a ſtate of preparation in the river.

STATE PAPER.

Memorial of the Grand Seignor, delivered to the Ambaſſadors of all the Chriſtian powers at the Sublime Porte.

"The preſent war between France and the powers of Auſtria, Pruſſia, Holland and Great-Britain, has led to a concluſion, that there would be attacks by ſea and land, whilſt it is notorious that all the ſaid powers keep up friendly treaties with all the Sublime Porte, and that the latter is neutral in the preſent war. It is therefore neceſſary to renew an old regulation of the year 1194, which was reſumed in the year 1780, when certain of theſe powers were at war, and by virtue of which the veſſels of the belligerent nations are mutually to refrain from combat in the ports of Turkey, and in their adjacency, as well as in the places within three miles of this ſide of the coaſts of the White ſea, whether in Aſia or Europe, &c. That in caſe of an action in the open ſea between the veſſels of the belligerent powers, no one of the Captains of the Ottoman fleet, or other ſea commander or officer, is to preſume to interfere, or to diſplay any marks of partiality in favor of the one ſide or the other, &c.

HOWELL & TAYLOR,

At their IRON STORES on Vine-ſtreet Wharf, Philadelphia, have for ſale, on the loweſt terms,

Hanover Pig Iron, Stoves and hollow Ware,
Engliſh, German and American Steel,
Bar, Sheet and Rolled Iron,
Nail and Spike Rods,
Tierce, Hogſhead and Butt Hoops,
Ships' Cabouſes and Cabin Stoves,
Houſe and Smith Coal.

☞ All orders in their line of buſineſs executed with punctuality.

Friday last arrived at New-York the brig Independence, Capt. Woods, in 54 days from Dublin. By her we have the following intelligence.

PARIS, May 13—noon.

The criminal tribunal have condemned to death two emigrants, Mony and Beaulieu, the one convicted of having paſſed into England, and to have tranſmitted from thence large ſums for the uſe of the Emigrants; the other for being the accomplice of Mony in the diſtribution of this Engliſh gold.

National Convention of France.

May 8. A letter from the Commiſſioners with the army, dated Valenciennes, May 3, gave farther details of the action of the 1ſt. "Citizen Jean Charles Pailliez, a native of St. Quintin, and a grenadier in the 5th battalion of the North, being alone on an out-poſt killed the Pruſſian Adjutant General. He fired at him, and after a ſtruggle diſpatched him with the bayonet. Although the conqueſt was entirely his own, he gave the General's clothes and horſe to his comrades, reſerving to himſelf only the Great Croſs of the Order of Merit. The enemy offered ten ducats for the Croſs, but the grenadier refuſed to part with it for an hundred Louis d'Ors. He is the father of three children, and a Sans Culotte. We gave him an aſſignat of fifty livres, a ſmall ſum indeed! but we leave to you the pleaſure of recompenſing this brave man. The enemy attempted an attack to day. Our army advanced to meet them, and ſhewed ſuch a countenance as induced them to ſtop, and although the movement on both ſides was conſiderable, no engagement took place. We however took ſeveral priſoners.

The principal paper found on the Pruſſian General was a copy of orders from the Prince de Saxe Cobourg, reſpecting the motions of the Pruſſians, Engliſh and Dutch troops, who were to advance towards the camp of Mauide, Tournay and Meuin, becauſe the ſituation of General Clairfayt becoming every day more critical, it was neceſſary to ſupport him by the combined forces more eſpecially as the blockade of Conde depended on his being able to maintain his poſition."

The mountain weakened itſelf by the number of Commiſſioners ſent from time to time to the armies and into the departments. Truſting only their own body, they ſent them off one after another, until they began to feel that their ranks were thinned, and that the Gironde, or the moderate party, were likely to regain the aſcendancy. They have therefore reſolved that thoſe Commiſſioners ſhall be recalled, and that in future they will be more cautious in nominating friends not members of the Convention.

TOURNAY, May 14.

The guards marched on the 7th inſtant, at eleven o'clock at night, from the camp at Orgne to the Pruſſian camp at Maulde, where they arrived at day break; and about ſix o'clock in the morning of the 8th, the engagement began with a heavy cannonade at St. Amand, to which place the guards were detached, leaving only a ſmall detachment of Pruſſian, Engliſh, and Hanoverians, to defend the camp. About eleven o'clock A. M. the French army moved forward in columns, and attacked the camp at St. Amand, then reinforced by the Britiſh; and a very heavy cannonade enſued, but the French were repulſed, and took poſt at the Foreſt of St. Amand, near the Abbeye de Vicogne, where they were ſtrongly entrenched, and defended by batteries thrown up ſeveral days previouſly.

The French though repulſed, returned twice to the attack, and behaved very well, but about four o'clock, P. M. they retired into their entrenchments, when General Clairfayt and the Duke of York, finding themſelves always liable to be attacked, unleſs the French were entirely driven out of the Foreſt of St. Amand, ordered the Coldſtream regiment of guards, and two battalions of Pruſſians, to advance in the woods, and ſtorm their batteries, under cover of cannon; but it being found impracticable to carry the artillery in the woods, it was ordered to keep up a conſtant fire from the road oppoſite, during which time the Coldſtream advanced without firing a muſket ſhot, within 45 yards of the French army, commanded by General Dampierre in perſon. The ſurpriſe of the French army was inconceivable. Inſtantly the battle begun, by a heavy diſcharge from their cannon of grape and canniſter ſhot and muſquetry, which was as briſkly anſwered by muſquetry only; but by ſome miſtake, the Pruſſians did not advance as ordered, and the Coldſtream regiment remained unſupported, but undaunted, and returned to the charge ſeveral times, though ſtill without ſupport.—Shortly afterwards, an Auſtrian regiment puſhed forward, and the French gave way on every ſide, with great ſlaughter, and we are ſorry to add, no quarter was given—Darkneſs enſuing, the whole army on both ſides lay on their arms, and the dying and wounded were ſo numerous, it was impoſſible to render them much aſſiſtance. Before day break the Auſtrians commenced the action again, aided by the Pruſſians from the camp of Maulde. The Britiſh grenadiers, and the third and Coldſtream regiments were drawn up in a line to ſupport the whole, but the French retreated on every ſide. The country being woody, it was impoſſible for the cavalry to act, which prevented the victory being complete. It is impoſſible to ſay what the ſoldiers ſuffered, and with what patience they endured it, three nights and two days with ſcarcely any reſt, and always expoſed during that time to ſudden attack. It is now ſaid confidently, that the French are retreating beyond Liſle. General Dampierre, was certainly killed in the action, and ſome hundreds of French beſides in the battery. The counter revolutioniſts have encreaſed in force ſince the action, and, it is rumoured, are on their march to Paris; but, we are of opinion, we muſt have another action before any material advantage can be derived; when the French venture a battle, the deciſion muſt be in our favor. The Britiſh troops have obtained much applauſe from the Auſtrian and Pruſſian armies, with whom they ſerved. We are now in great force, and that daily encreaſing. Conde, is in extreme want, and Prince Cobourg, therefore, refuſes to give them any terms.

LONDON, May 19.

Extract of a letter from an officer of the Guards, near Tournay.

"This country has ſuffered much by the war, friends and foes, French and Pruſſians, have vied in plundering it. Our people hitherto behave amazingly well, and are very popular. Laſt night, on entering the village in which we are now quartered, the Coldſtream grenadiers were to occupy a farm houſe, the miſerable inhabitants of which were in the utmoſt diſtreſs; the Pruſſians had robbed them of every thing, not leaving them even a morſel of bread. Their new gueſts gave them freſh alarm; as they had now nothing to give, nor nothing that could be taken, they expected and dreaded the moſt harſh uſage. Their joy and ſurprize may eaſily be conceived, when they ſaw the Britiſh ſoldiers empty their haverſacks, and were cordially invited to partake of the humble repaſt. Their gratitude ſoon ſpread the ſtory, which has gained us much credit in the country."

May 20. We ſtated a few weeks ſince, that the French Executive Council had ſent over two gentlemen to this country, to convey letters to Lord Grenville, with a view of endeavouring to open a communication between the two Governments. Lord Grenville received theſe letters. A time has of courſe been required, to convey the proceedings of what paſſed to Paris; and we now learn, that an anſwer from M. Le Brun, the French Miniſter, is daily expected. We offer no opinion of what may be the reſult of this agency, but, this is certain, that there are perſons in this country, commiſſioned by the French Miniſtry, to open the channel of a negociation, and that they continue to be occaſionally ſeen by thoſe who are very intimately connected with Adminiſtration.

M. Dumourier has tranſmitted to the States General of Holland the obligations of ſix Dutch merchants to pay him 4,000,000 florins, or 350,000l as ſoon as he ſhould have taken Breda and Maeſtricht, for the purpoſe of producing a revolution in the United Provinces. Their offence in making ſuch an agreement, and his in ſurrendering it, after he had attempted to benefit by it, are, at leaſt, rival treacheries!

The defection of the French General Dumourier, and his march with an army to Paris, to overthrow the preſent government of France, as an event that would in all probability put an end to the war, ſo gladdened the people of London laſt Wedneſday and Thurſday that the ſtocks roſe three per cent. but in the evening of the laſt day accounts arriving of Dumourier's flight, &c. they fell more than they had riſen.

A letter from Piſa, dated 2d of laſt month, ſays, that there are 80 Britiſh and Dutch veſſels, detained in the port of Leghorn for convoy, none of which can ſail without the moſt eminent riſk, as the coaſt of Italy ſwarms with French privateers, whoſe cruizers had already proved ſo ſucceſsful that they had ſent into Cette and Marſeilles upwards of 40 Spaniſh, Britiſh, and Dutch veſſels—the majority of them rich ſhips.

Portugal, it is ſaid, by letters from Madrid, will furniſh 20,000 men to act in concert with Spain againſt France.

The Spaniſh troops in Catalonia have already erected a battery of 15 pieces of cannon againſt the French fortreſs of Bellegarde. The Spaniſh forces near Figuera, amount to 40,000 men.

A large quantity of money and valuable effects in gold and ſilver, belonging to Monſ. and Count d'Artois, which were lately found at Fountaine-Bleau, have been ſent to the mint to be coined.

Extract of a letter from Tournay, dated May 10.

"It is now aſcertained, that the loſs of the French in the affair of the 8th was more than 4000 men. The bravery of the Engliſh has excited univerſal admiration; and the Hanoverian cavalry is allowed to be equal to the beſt of the Auſtrian's. His royal highneſs the duke of York diſtinguiſhed himſelf. Our bells are now ringing, and every one is anxious to expreſs his joy. The Hanoverian artillery is expected to arrive here immediately. The Britiſh cavalry will be here on Monday, and will be quickly followed by the remainder of the Hanoverians."

It is poſitively aſſerted that the Spaniards have penetrated into France by way of Biſcay, and that they are at Dax.

The regent of Sweden ſeems again reſolved to adhere to the wiſe ſyſtem of neutrality, and Denmark will certainly follow the wiſe example, unleſs terrified into the oppoſite line of conduct by the menaces of Ruſſia.

DUBLIN, May 16.

Laſt Tueſday a moſt beautiful train of braſs ordnance conſiſting of eight field pieces from twelve pounds downwards, and two demi culverins, was drawn from the ordnance ſtores at the caſtle to the Phœnix Park, together with ſeveral carts with ammunition, camp equipage and intrenching tools; preparatory to a general field practice which is in a few days to take place there.

Since the commencement of the preſent war, there has not occurred an event ſo pleaſing, if duly conſidered, as that which the laſt packets announced, reſpecting the avowed neutrality of the Swediſh court, for by this means a ſafe and happy conveyance in neutral bottoms for the immenſe quantities of our manufactures will take place, and again ſet our ſtareing artificers to work.

The miniſters of England expect every year, that the arrival of the Weſt-India fleets in May and June, will anſwer, by the money the duties on their cargoes bring in to the treaſury, the midſummer payments of ſtock intereſt. The war has in a great meaſure diſappointed their expectations; as the letters juſt received from the Weſt-India Iſlands mention, that the advices having been received of the breaking out of a war with France, the ſhips bound to England were detained for convoys, ſo that in all probability few will ſail in May, in conſequence, the fleets will not arrive till July. This diſappointment cannot affect the miniſter of England, for his reſources muſt be inexhauſtible while he has ſo great a majority in parliament on his ſide!

By the Lloyd's liſt of Friday laſt, the conſuls again ſuffered a depreſſion of one per cent.

By the London printed entries it appears, that the quantities of manufactured goods (except to the Eaſt-Indies) has, in the courſe of the laſt five weeks, decreaſed two thirds. This will not ſet the manufacturers to work.

May 25. From the Moniteurs which we have received down to the 13th inſt. we have a better opportunity of aſcertaining the preſent ſtate of France, than from the accounts which the public have lately ſeen. The debates of the convention ſerve to illuſtrate the true poſition of the country, and from them we learn that the jealouſies between the parties remain in all their violence; but, tho' they tear one another like tygers, they moſt cordially agree in the meaſures neceſſary to preſerve the republic.

It ſeems rather extraordinary that no returns have appeared in the London Gazette of the killed and wounded of the Britiſh troops in the late engagement with the French. If none was ſent it was certainly a blameable omiſſion; and if a return was made, it is really criminal to have ſuppreſſed it, as it leaves many worthy and reſpectable families in great incertitude of the fate of their relations and friends who were officers in the Britiſh forces.

Monday orders were received for the 64th regiment, now quartered at New-Geneva, to hold themſelves in readineſs for immediate embarkation. Wedneſday morning three companies of the 56th regiment, under the command of Major Valentine, marched from Waterford for Wexford, where they are to do duty till further orders.

CHARLESTON, (S. C.) July 5.

We are informed by a gentleman juſt arrived from Savannah, that a veſſel had lately been arming there, to act as a French privateer;—but upon its being generally underſtood that ſhe was deſtined for ſuch ſervice, the citizens and magiſtrates interfered, and by perſuaſive and conciliatory meaſures put a ſtop to her further equipment.

July 8. We are ſorry to have it in our power to mention, the melancholy fate of Capt. Billings, who lately commanded the brig William of this port. The Brig being anchored off the coaſt of Africa, Captain Billings went in a boat for ſome ſlaves he had purchaſed. He received upwards of thirty, and ſet off with them for the brig. Soon after a violent tempeſt came on, and whether the boat foundered, or the Capt. was maſſacred by the ſlaves, is not known; but the boat and crew were never afterwards heard of, notwithſtanding the brig remained on the coaſt for five weeks.

Extract of letter from Savannah, July 1.

"Since my laſt, no further depredations of the Indians have been heard of—General Twiggs, with near 700 men, marched for Oakmulgee, but retreated after having gone half way, on hearing that the Indians were in too great force. Our militia are out yet, as before, and are regularly relieved every three weeks.—Captain Roberts (of the militia) and Mitchel, marched laſt week, with one hundred men, for Alatamaha, to eſtabliſh a fort and poſt there."

July 12. Yeſterday arrived here the ſloop Alexander Hamilton, Capt Bacchus, from New-Providence in ſix days. She had been captured on her paſſage from Aux Cayes to Baltimore by the privateer May Flower, of that port, for having French property on board. The Captain was obliged to land his cargoe, was paid his freight and diſmiſſed.

By this arrival the following very important news is received: That a French fleet of 9 ſail of the line, with ſeveral frigates and privateers, had fallen in with a Britiſh outward bound fleet for the Eaſt and Weſt Indies and America, off Cape Finiſterre, and captured nearly the whole, amounting to 160 ſail. The ſhips of war which convoyed this fleet being only two of the line and four frigates, got off—This account has ſo much more the appearance of truth, as it comes from a variety of channels, namely, the Havannah, St. Domingo, and Jamaica.

A number of American veſſels had been taken and carried into Naſſau, by the New-Providence privateers—amongſt theſe was the brig Governor Pinckny, of this port.

The Brig States General, of this city, was carried into Bermudas, under the uſual pretext of having French property on board.

It was reported at Naſſau, that a number of Jamaica ſhips, homeward bound, had been captured by the French Frigate the Concord.

BALTIMORE, July 18.

The following propoſals are made to the Citizens of Baltimore, in conſequence of a general opinion that extraordinary proviſion, in the preſent conjuncture, ought to be made for the defence of the town and the preſervation of peace and good order—

PROPOSALS—

1. That the Citizens of Baltimore form themſelves into companies of patroles, for the ſafety and defence of the town;—each company to conſiſt of the ſame number of officers and privates, as directed by the militia act of Congreſs.

2. That two perſons apply to the Citizens of two wards (as laid out by the Juſtices of Oyer) to take down the names of ſuch perſons as will agree to enroll in a company of patroles for the purpoſe aforeſaid.

3. That after a ſufficient number aſſent, that they meet in their wards and elect their officers.

4. That the patrole companies be armed, and that application be made to the Governor and Council for 500 ſtand of arms.

5. That the Night Watch be furniſhed with a liſt of the officers and men ſo formed, and that they be directed to call for their aſſiſtance and ſupport when neceſſary.

6. That it is the duty of each Citizen to hold himſelf in readineſs with his arms &c. to ſupport the police of the town when neceſſary.

The ſchooner Eagle, Captain Charles Weems, belonging to Mr. John Carrere of this town, on the 28th day of June, in lat. 19: 10, N. ſteering S. W. for the port of St. Danamarie, off ſaid place, was fired on and brought too, by a ſchooner called the Kate, of Bermuda, commanded by Joſeph Brownlow, owned by Meſſrs. Jennings and Tucker, of Bermuda, as Capt. Weems learnt from ſaid Brownlow. Capt. Brownlow ordered Capt. Weems to hout out his boat and come on board the Kate, with which he was obliged to comply, and alſo to deliver up his papers to Brownlow, and was himſelf detained on board the Kate. Brownlow then ſent his mate and ſeveral people on board the Eagle, took out all her hands, except the mate and one paſſenger, and put ſeveral of his people on board the Eagle, then ſent her as a prize into Bermuda. Brownlow afterwards put Capt. Weems and crew in cloſe confinement and ironed them, threatening to kill Capt Weems, and uſing him with the utmoſt ſeverity, under pretence of her being French property. After being 8 days on board the Kate, he was put on board a ſchooner called the Harmony, commanded by John Gore, bound for the port of Plankridge, in the ſtate of North-Carolina, where Capt. Weems arrived on the 11th inſt. and came to town this day.

Extract of a letter from Capt. Joſeph Farland, dated July 5, on board the Schooner Martha, lying in Rebellion Road (Charleſton, S. C.)

"After a very tedious paſſage of 27 days from Baltimore, I have been under the neceſſity of putting in here for want of freſh water. If poſſible I ſhall proceed on for Savannah to-morrow morning. Ever ſince we left Cape-Henry, we had the wind from S. S. W. to W. S. W. with calms and a conſtant current ſetting to the eaſtward.

PHILADELPHIA, July 24.

Extract of a letter received by the ſhip Commerce, arrived at Boſton, in 42 days from Liverpool.

"Our port is open this week, for wheat at 6d. quarter, and to continue ſo during the preſent ſeſſion of Parliament, which, we ſuppoſe, may be till July; but we think it alſo probable that an average may keep this diſtrict open till harveſt.

"Part of the foreign wheat belonging to Government will be brought to market, and keep prices moderate, but our ſtocks are otherwiſe ſmall.—Supplies will be wanted, and good prices obtained."

Extract of a letter from a reſpectable merchant, in Baltimore, to his friend in this city, dated the 16th inſtant.

"A veſſel from Cork in 32 days, brings an account of the defeat of the combined armies at Conde, and of an immenſe ſlaughter among them.

"The French armies have been ſo ſucceſsful, that the people throughout England and Ireland, are ſeeking for peace, and it was the prevailing opinion it would take place, highly in favour and much to the honour of the French nation."

On Friday laſt arrived here the ſhip John, Capt. Whitwell, in 56 days from Amſterdam—a Dutch paper of the 16th May, brought by this veſſel, contains an account ſaid to have been received at the Hague, by expreſs from Prince Saxe Cobourg's army, of a battle fought on the 11th May, between the French and combined army, in which the French were defeated with the loſs of nine thouſand men, killed, wounded and taken, and eighty-four pieces of cannon; the account adds, that the commander in chief of the French was killed. This is probably a repetition of the affair of the 8th, with additions.

The accounts, in general, received by this veſſel, are as vague and indefinite as thoſe through other mediums.

Letters from Ireland, dated late in May, repreſent that country as in a ſtate of great diſtreſs.—Upwards of 16,000 people, who have hitherto been employed in the manufactories, were reduced to the greateſt wretchedneſs and want,—in conſequence of which, diſturbances of a ſerious nature had taken place in the city of Dublin.

The city of Gottenburgh, in Sweden, has ſuffered conſiderable loſs by fire.

It is mentioned, in a late Iriſh paper, that the Britiſh Government have determined to call upon Ireland for 1,000,000l. ſterling.

The failures that have happened in England, ſince the breaking out of the preſent war, are eſtimated to the enormous amount of TWENTY MILLIONS ſterling; a ſum exceeding one half of the current ſpecie of the Britiſh empire; and all this calamity within the narrow limits of three months. An event not to be paralleled in the commercial hiſtory of Europe.—The London Gazette for ſeveral days in May, contained a liſt of from 20 to 30 Bankrupts.

Letters from London, ſay, that if a ſpeedy peace does not open the channels of export trade, that univerſal bankruptcy and conſequent annihilation of the Britiſh commerce will take place by the firſt day of July.

On the 7th of May, in the Parliament of Great-Britain, after a long debate, in which the Houſe grew exceedingly clamorous, on the propoſition of Mr. Grey, for a committee of inquiry into the Parliamentary Repreſentation, a diviſion took place at 4 o'clock in the morning, when there appeared

Againſt the motion	282
For the motion	41
Majority	241

Recent accounts from Niagara mention, that the proſpect of a Peace with the hoſtile Indians is very promiſing.

The American Brig Betſey, Captain Clarke, bound from St. Bartholomew to Hamburgh, with Dutch property and one paſſenger, was captured by a French privateer polacre, the Sans Culotte, of Nantz, off the Weſtern Iſlands. The paſſenger is ſaid to be a Swede, and was kept priſoner on board the privateer. Captain Clarke was allowed to ſtay with his brig. It is ſuppoſed the cargo will be condemned. Captain Clarke came to town, yeſterday at noon.

The privateer Sans Culotte, of Nantz, has alſo captured the undernamed veſſels---viz. The ſhip Flora, of Glaſgow, bound to Antigua, worth 30,000l. ſterling, alſo, a Bremen brig and a Portugueſe brig.

*** The Committees appointed in the City and Liberties of Philadelphia, to make Collections for the relief of the diſtreſſed citizens of Cape Francois, are requeſted to attend an Adjourned Meeting to be held at the Coffee houſe, on Thurſday next, the 25th inſt. at 8 o'clock in the evening, when it is expected the ſubſcriptions will be completed, and the amounts returned to the meeting.

ROBERT RALSTON, Secretary.

*** MADAME DOUTTE, épouſe de M. DOUTTE, Habitant du Quartiers de Valiéres a perdu ſon Mari dans le Déſaſtres du Cap, du 20me Juin, 1793: Elle ignore ce qu'il peut être devenu: Elle prie les Perſonnes qui pourraient en avoir Connoiſſance, de lui en donner avis, chez Madame Hudſon, dans la Grande Rue de Baltimore, où elle demeure, ou à Madame Ouante, dans la même Rue.

Baltimore, le 15me Juillet, 1793.

Madame DOUTTE, wife of M. DOUTTE, an inhabitant du Quartier de Valiéres, loſt her huſband in the diſaſters of the Cape, on the 20th June laſt. She is ignorant of his fate---She requeſts that thoſe who may have it in their power to give her any information reſpecting her huſband, would ſend it to the houſe of Mrs. HUDSON, in High ſtreet, Baltimore, where ſhe reſides, or to Madame OUANTE, in the ſame ſtreet.

N. B. All Printers in the United States are requeſted to publiſh the above advertiſement.

The following correſpondence has appeared in late London papers, and has been copied into ſome of our prints. Mr. Jefferſon's anſwer, as publiſhed in thoſe papers, is far from correct, owing to its tranſlation into French, and re-tranſlation into its original language. We have procured a correct copy, which is ſubjoined.

LETTER from the MINISTER of the FRENCH REPUBLIC, To the SECRETARY of the UNITED STATES of AMERICA.

"Philadelphia, Feb. 6. 1793.
Second year of the Republic.

"In conformity to the orders I have juſt received, I am eager to notify to the government of the United States, in the name of the Proviſionary Executive Council charged with the adminiſtration of our government, that the French nation had conſtituted herſelf a republic.

"This notification would have been accompanied with freſh credentials, if the baſis which ought to be eſtabliſhed on this head had been finally regulated, and if the Executive Council had not choſen rather to manifeſt, as ſoon as poſſible the reſolutions taken by the whole nation in the declaring the abolition of royalty, and the creation of a Republic in France. Independant of the intereſt which this great determination of a nation that has given her concurrence to the defence of liberty and eſtabliſhment of Independence ought to inſpire here, it will doubtleſs alſo be conſidered by the United States, as a new pledge of the cloſe friendſhip which ſubſiſts between the two nations. In this perſuaſion the Executive Council of the French Republic has charged me to aſſure your government of her diſpoſitions, which are likewiſe thoſe of my nation, to rivet the ties of our friendſhip with you and to multiply between the two nations commercial connections of reciprocal utility.

"I congratulate myſelf upon being able to tranſmit to you the expreſſion of ſentiments in which I participate to the utmoſt extent, and of which my conduct ſhall never ceaſe to bear an invariable teſtimony.

(Signed) "TERNANT."

LETTER from the AMERICAN SECRETARY of STATE, To the OFFICER of the FRENCH REPUBLIC.

Philadelphia, February 23, 1793.

SIR,

I have laid before the Preſident of the United States, your notification of the 17th inſt. in the name of the Proviſory Executive Council, charged with the adminiſtration of your government, that the French nation has conſtituted itſelf into a Republic. The Preſident receives with great ſatisfaction, this attention of the Executive Council, and the deſire they have manifeſted of making known to us the reſolution entered into by the National Convention, even before a definitive regulation of their new eſtabliſhment could take place. Be aſſured, Sir, that the government and citizens of the United States view with the moſt ſincere pleaſure, every advance of your nation towards its happineſs, an object eſſentially connected with its liberty, and they conſider the union of principles and purſuits between our two countries as a link which binds ſtill cloſer their intereſts and affections.

We earneſtly wiſh on our part, that theſe our mutual diſpoſitions may be improved to mutual good by eſtabliſhing our commercial intercourſe, on principles as friendly to natural right and freedom as are thoſe of our governments.

I am, with ſincere eſteem and reſpect, Sir, &c.
THOMAS JEFFERSON.

The Editors of the *Pennſylvania Gazette* communicate with pleaſure to their Country Friends and Cuſtomers, the following

Extract from the Minutes of the Philadelphia Society *for promoting* Agriculture.

THE Committee to whom Mr. Twamley's "Dairying exemplified, or, The Buſineſs of CHEESE-MAKING," was referred, with directions to make extracts of ſuch parts thereof as they conceived to be of the moſt general utility,---report, That, according to Mr Twamley, the principal requiſites for making good cheeſe, conſiſt in——Reducing the milk to the PROPER WARMTH,---Preparing the RENNET, ——Putting it to the milk in DUE PROPORTION,—Standing of the milk till it becomes a FIRM CURD,---Breaking or gathering the curd after it is come.———All of which he thinks ſhould be attended to with a minute exactneſs.

The principal error in cheeſe-making is owing, he ſays, to theſe operations being TOO HASTILY performed, without giving time for the ſeveral effects fully to take place. If a due regard is paid to the making GOOD CURD, you will eaſily make good cheeſe. You cannot make good goods with bad materials.

It is a nicety to have the milk neither too warm nor too cool—MILK-WARM (that is, at the warmth of about ſixty-five degrees) is the beſt ſtate. To know this heat accurately, at all times, nothing is ſo effectual as the uſe of a thermometer, which may be cheap: Too much warmth exceedingly injures the cheeſe. †

If the milk is found to be too warm, or too cold, reduce it to the proper temperature by the addition of fair ſpring or well water, cold or warmed, as the circumſtances may require (a quart or two at a time). Experience ſhows that this addition of water does no hurt.

The beſt way of preparing the maw-ſkin, or rennet-bag, is, as ſoon as it is cold, when taken from the calf, to ſwill it a little in water, (ſome ſay it ſhould not be cleaned at at all) rub it with ſalt, then fill it, and afterwards cover it with ſalt: ſome cut them open and ſpread them in ſalt, one over another in layers, and let them continue in the brine they produce, ſometimes ſtirring or turning them for four, ſix, or nine months, as they can ſpare them, then open them to dry, being ſtretched out upon ſticks or ſplints that they may dry regularly; when they are dry they may be uſed; though it is reckoned beſt to keep them for one year. Care muſt be taken in drying them, and eſpecially not to place them too near a fire, which makes them rancid.

The moſt approved method of making the rennet is to boil a gallon of water, make it with ſalt into brine till it will float an egg, then let it ſtand till it is about the heat of blood, after which the maw-ſkin or rennet bag is to be put into it, either whole or in pieces, and ſuffered to ſteep for twenty-four hours. The liquor may be put into a bottle or jug. When it is to be uſed, put ſuch a quantity of it as you judge neceſſary to your milk—the quantity muſt be regulated by your own prudence, though 'tis reckoned that about a tea-cup full is ſufficient for the milk of ten cows. Too much rennet makes the cheeſe ſtrong, and liable to heave‡.

When the warmth of your milk is ſuitable, BEFORE THE RENNET IS APPLIED, put a handful or two of ſalt to every 20 or 30 gallons of milk; it forwards and perfects the curd. The GREAT ESSENTIAL for having a FIRM CURD (and in proportion as it is firm, it is perfect) is not to diſturb the curd too ſoon when it is only in ſlip curd, that is, ſlippery, ſoft and imperfect. If it is broke or diſturbed before it is firm, it never can be afterwards improved, nor can make good cheeſe. It ought not to remain at reſt leſs than two hours after the rennet is applied. Slip curd, or ſuch parts of the curd as will not ſink in the whey, ſhould be rejected, as they will never unite with the good curd; but if put into the good curd, are apt to diſſolve, and thus leave holes and decay the cheeſe.

When the curd has ſtood the above mentioned time, gaſh it four or five times acroſs from top to bottom, with a wooden knife made of lath (but do not break it yet) which will admit the whey to riſe, and the curd to ſink. The whey is then to be laded off, and the curd being alſo firſt well preſſed down with the hand, is to ſtand, a quarter of an hour, to ſettle, drain and become ſolid BEFORE IT IS BROKEN INTO THE VAT. The greener the colour of the whey the better the curd. In general obſerve the MAIN CONCERNS, which conſiſt in the proper WARMTH of the milk—the goodneſs and due proportion of the RENNET—the allowing TIME enough in the tub for PERFECTING THE CURD—the TURNING and keeping the cheeſe WARM WHEN QUITE NEW AND TENDER, and COOL afterwards.

The Committee are informed, that a few of Mr. Twamley's Pamphlets are to be had at Mr. Cruckſhank's book-ſtore, in High-ſtreet.

† If the ſenſation of COOL or WARM to the hand is the rule by which to determine the ſtate of the milk, it will, in general, be found an uncertain ſtandard; becauſe what, in COLD weather, ſeems to the TOUCH to be milk warm, may be only fifty degrees of actual warmth; in WARM weather, the TOUCH may declare it only milk warm, when, in fact, it is at one hundred degrees of actual heat. In the former caſe the natural warmth of the ſurface of the hand is reduced to, perhaps, forty or fifty degrees, by the cold air; in the latter it may be at ninety. If a thermometer is not uſed, the next beſt way is to firſt hold your hand, whilſt you count thirty, deliberately, in water immediately from the well, then apply it inſtantly to the milk. Water in wells, not ſhallow, may be reckoned at all times, WINTER AND SUMMER, at about forty-five degrees of warmth (or coolneſs). The ſurface of the Hand, held, as above, in well water, when it ſhall be applied to the milk, may be at fifty degrees; then the milk feeling FULL MILK WARM, may be at about ſixty-five degrees, which will prove to be a proper temperature for receiving the rennet that is to act upon the milk.

‡ By making a quantity of rennet at one time, you will be ſure to have it of the ſame ſtrength; and by making ſeveral cheeſes from the ſame rennet, you will, by repeated obſervations, aſcertain the proportion of rennet ſuitable for different quantities of milk.

To be Sold by public Sale,

On the ſecond day of September next, on the Premiſes.

A PLANTATION and TAVERN, known by the Sign of the Fox Chaſe, ſituate in Weſt-Whiteland townſhip, in Cheſter county, in the Great Valley, on the road leading from Philadelphia to Lancaſter, bounded by lands of Benjamin Jacobs and others, containing about 21¾ acres, whereon are erected, a good ſtone dwelling-houſe, barn, ſtables, and ſheds, a pump of excellent water, near the door, the whole in excellent order, and under good ſence, about 3 acres of which, is under clover and timothy. Alſo, about 21 acres of Woodland, on the Valley-hill, at about 1 mile diſtance, which is well timbered. An indiſputable title will be given, alſo poſſeſſion on the 1ſt day of November next, on the purchaſer complying with the conditions of ſale, which will be made public on ſaid day. The premiſes will be ſhewn to any perſon inclining to purchaſe previous to the day of ſale, by

July 19, 1793. † JOHN QUINN.

ALL Perſons indebted to the eſtate of ROBERT ERWIN, ſenior, late of the city of Philadelphia, deceaſed, are requeſted to call on the ſubſcribers and pay the ſame; and all perſons who have any juſt demands againſt the ſaid eſtate, may call and receive the ſame of

ROBERT ERWIN, }
WILLIAM GRAY, } Executors.

Philadelphia, July 15, 1793. 3 m.

WRIGHT's FERRY.

TO be RENTED, and may be entered on the 9th of October next, that ancient and well accuſtomed Ferry, on the weſt ſide of Suſquehanna, in York county, known by the name of WRIGHT's FERRY; the lot on which the improvements ſtand contains nearly ſeven acres, there are three ſuitable Boats, and the Tavern (which is commodious) if properly managed, will produce conſiderable profit; the premiſes are ſo generally known, that a particular deſcription is unneceſſary. None need apply but ſuch as are capable, and will engage to do ſtrict juſtice to both Tavern and Ferry.

† JAMES EWING.

York county, July 16, 1793.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, on Friday, the 9th day of Auguſt next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, one Meſſuage, Plantation and Tract of Land, with the appurtenances, containing 119 acres, with the uſual allowance, be the ſame more or leſs; ſituate in Weſt Caln, bounded by lands late of George Claypole, Joſeph Darlington, Peter Babb and others. Seized and taken in execution, as the eſtate of Samuel Denny and Jennet his wife, and to be ſold by

JOSEPH M'CLELLAN, Sheriff.

Weſt Cheſter, Cheſter county,
July 22, 1793.

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Poſt-Office at Cheſter, Delaware county, which unleſs taken out by the 1ſt of next October, will be ſent to the General Poſt-Office as dead Letters.

MILES MACARTY, Poſt-Maſter.

Cheſter, 6th July, 1793.

B. Timothy Bullock.
C. Samuel Caley, Sam. Carr, Moſes Coates.
D. Caleb Davis, Eſq; James Davis.
E. Joſeph Evans.
F. James Fackner, William Ferguſon.
G. Joſeph Greer.
H. Aaron Huſton, Leekey Harpur, William Harpur, Eleanor Hunt.
L. George B. Lownes, William Look, Robert Legart.
M. Forgey M'Culliam, George M'William, Samuel Miller.
P. Jeſſe Paſſmore, Thomas Pearſon, jun.
S. Ann Simpſon, Elizabeth Stimble.
T. Morris Truman, 3, James Trimnell, William Thomſon, Robert Thomſon.
W. William Watts.

LETTERS remaining in the Poſt-Office at Eaſton, Pennſylvania.

One for Mr. Michael Bobſt, in Weiſenberg townſhip, Northampton county. Three for Mrs. Elizabeth Cochran, Craig's Settlement, Northampton county. One for Mr. Michael M'Douall, Bricklayer, Eaſton in Pennſylvania.

July 1, 1793. H. SPERING, Poſt-Maſter.

To be ſold at private ſale,

The following capital ESTATE, in Bucks county, Pennſylvania:

LANGHORNE PARK, containing about 774 acres of excellent land, arable and meadow, with ſeveral ſtreams of water, and remarkably fine ſprings, a great proportion of woodland, abounding with plenty of the beſt of timber. There is on this farm a commodious houſe, ſuitable to accommodate a large and genteel family, ſeveral meſſuages, barns, coach-houſe, ſtables, ſpring-houſe and griſt-mill, within three miles of navigation for ſhallops and flats, ſix miles from the borough of Briſtol, and four from Newtown; bounded weſterly by Neſhaminy creek. This eſtate was formerly the ſeat of Jeremiah Langhorne, Eſq; Chief Juſtice of Pennſylvania; it is now in good repair, and will be ſold altogether, or divided, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſers. For price, and conditions of payment, apply to JOHN THOMPSON, or WILLIAM CRAIG, of the city of Philadelphia, or THOMAS JENKS, near Newtown, Bucks county. February 5, 1793. tf.

NOTICE is hereby given to the creditors of John Bilderback, of the county of Salem, an inſolvent debtor, that they meet at the houſe of Edward Siddons, in the town of Salem, on the 17th day of September next, in order to receive a dividend of all the money that has come to hand belonging to ſaid Bilderback's eſtate.

JONATHAN GIBBS, }
ELIJAH CATTELL, } Aſſignees.

Salem, New-Jerſey,
June 11, 1793. *

NOTICE is hereby given to the creditors of Samuel Barber, of the county of Salem, an inſolvent debtor, that they meet at the houſe of Henry Sparks, in the town of Salem, on the 18th day of September next, in order to receive a dividend of all the money that is come to hand belonging to ſaid Barber's eſtate.

JACOB HUFTY, }
JONATHAN GIBBS, } Aſſignees.

Salem, New-Jerſey,
June 14, 1793. ¶

Eight Dollars Reward.

RAN away on the 13th inſt. from the ſubſcriber near Shippenſburg, Cumberland county Pennſylvania, two Negro Men, one of them named Dick Richards, upwards of 20 years of age, is tall and well made, very talkarive: Had on when he went away, an old felt hat, an old brown great coat, jacket unknown, blue overalls, old ſhoes, but may ſupply himſelf with other clothes, and perhaps change his name. He is an indented ſervant for the term of four years and a half. The other named Ben, is a ſlave for life, and is near twenty years of age, has a ſlouching walk, with his knees turned inwards: had on when he went away, an old fine hat, a coat and overalls of ſpotted coating, and old ſhoes. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid negroes, ſo as their maſter may get them again, ſhall have the above reward of eight dollars, or four dollars for either of them, and reaſonable charges, paid by

ROBERT CULBERTSON.

April 16. ‡

University of Pennsylvania,

July 12, 1793.

THE vacation, for the Philosophical Classes, commences on Monday, the 15th instant, and is to continue six Weeks; and for the different Schools belonging to the Institution on Monday, the 29th instant, to continue FOUR Weeks.

The Commencement for conferring Degrees on the Students of the senior Class, who have been already examined before the Faculty and Trustees, and approved of by them, will be held on the second Wednesday of September next.

As the Philosophical Professors will begin their Courses of Lectures about the first of September, to the Classes under their Care; and as it is usual for Students from distant Parts, who wish to finish their Education in the University, to enter one or other of these Classes, according to their Proficiency in Literature; it is recommended to such Students to make their applications for admission at that time.

The Lectures of the Provost, for the Benefit of the Medical Students, will begin as usual on the first of November, when the Lectures of the Medical Professors commence.

By Order of the Faculty,
WILLIAM ROGERS, *Sec'ry.*

STRANDED,

Near Great-Egg-Harbour Inlet, on the Sea shore,

A LARGE open BOAT, with a forecastle, Bermuda built, had been sloop rigged, the mast cut away, as also the sails and rigging carried off by the board; nothing in her but stone ballast and water; no marks or letters found on board, nor any living creature.

NOTICE is hereby given, that any person proving property, and complying with the laws of this country, paying charges, may have her again, by applying to the subscribers, at Great Egg-Harbour, state of New-Jersey, otherwise she will be sold as the law directs.

† JOHN SOMERS,
July 6, 1793. RICHARD SOMERS.

Six Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, at Trenton in New-Jersey, on the 21st day of June last, a negroe servant man, named Taff, about 22 years of age, of a short and strong make, he often calls himself David Oakford; had on, when he went away, a shirt, trowsers and hat only. He is not a slave, but has between five and six years to serve the subscriber; has been lately seen in Philadelphia; he lived some years ago at Salem, in New Jersey. Whoever will apprehend and secure him in gaol, either in Philadelphia, or in the town of Salem, New-Jersey, and give information thereof to the subscriber, or bring him home, shall receive the above reward. SAMUEL LEAKE.

Trenton, July 3, 1793. §4 w.

Six Dollars Reward.

RAN away, last night, from the subscriber, living in the borough of Reading, an Irish servant Lad, named William M'Intire, about 18 or 19 years of age, 5 feet 1 or 2 inches high, dark complexion, large mouth, short black hair, but generally wears a false queue; had on and took with him, a new light olive fustian coat, with small white metal buttons, a dark blue duffil do. half worn, with large metal buttons, dark jean vest, and breeches of the same colour, of stockinet, the breeches rather too small for him, fustian trowsers, ribbed worsted hose, shoes, and large plated buckles; he may have several things not yet known. Whoever takes up said servant and secures him, so that his master may have him again, shall have the above reward, and if brought home, all reasonable charges, paid by WILLIAM MOORE.

Reading, July 8.

CAME to the plantation of Randel Malin, in East-Whiteland township, Chester county, about the first day of last month, a brown FILLEY, supposed to be two years old. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

July 10, 1793, *

Eight Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Thornbury township, Chester county, and state of Pennsylvania, on the 1st of this instant, a servant lad, named WILLIAM LAMARE, nineteen years of age, country born, about five feet ten or eleven inches high, round shouldered, dark complexioned, something of a down look, a small scar on one side of his nose, speaks fast, and stutters a little, with black hair, took with him three home made flaxen shirts, one finer than the other two, two pair of copperas striped trowers, a home made cloth coat and jacket, of a lead colour, with a falling collar, a pattern jacket with stripes across, black grain calf-skin shoes, with plated buckles, and a fur hat. Whoever apprehends said runaway, and secures him in the goal of this county, or brings him to his master, shall receive the above reward, with reasonable charges,

† JACOB YEARSLEY.

All masters of vessels are forbid taking him off at their peril. July 2, 1793.

TO BE SOLD,

THE Messuages and Tenements, with about 17 acres of Land, a good part of which may be made meadow of the best kind; it is situate on the brow of the hill, on the north side of the Lancaster road, just over the Middle Ferry, west of Schuylkill: on this place is a good stone dwelling-house, a frame stable, with other improvements. For particulars enquire of WILLIAM BISPHAM, two miles from the said ferry, on Marshall's road. June 24. ‡

FOR SALE.

A TRACT of LAND containing 90 acres, 50 of which are in excellent wood, 8 of meadow, the remainder cleared and well fenced, the whole well watered; there are on the premises, a small stone house, and log house adjoining, with a good barn, stables and barracks, and an excellent new spring-house; situate in Montgomery county, Abington township, between 12 and 13 miles from the city, joining lands of Robert Fletcher, Samuel Simpson and others. For terms of sale, apply to said Robert Fletcher or the subscriber, living near Jenkin-town, on the old York road.

MOSES SHEPPARD.

Seventh Month, 8th, 1793. ‡

Eight Dollars Reward.

RAN away, on the third inst. from the subscriber, living in London-grove township, Chester county, a Negroe man, named George, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, 23 or 24 years of age, has such a remakable defect in his ancles that when he walks they make a cracking noise, which may be heard at some distance, also a scar on one of his legs, occasioned by the cut of a scythe, and a number of lumps on his under jaw, is a strong thick set fellow: had on and took with him, a black fur hat, almost new, with a band and buckle on it, a white handkerchief, neck ribbon, linen coat, striped jacket, a half worn shirt of eight hundred linen, a pair of nankeen breeches, a pair of cross barred trowsers, torn in the knees, two pair of stockings, one thread and the other cotton, a pair of shoes and large buckles. Any person apprehending the aforesaid Negroe, so that his master may get him again, shall have the above reward, and all reasonable charges, paid by

JOHN WILEY.

London-grove, July 5, 1793. †

Three Pounds Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, in the county of Monmouth, and state of New-Jersey, on the 1st instant, a Negroe Man, named POMPY, between 40 and 50 years of age, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, slender make, and yellow complexion; had on when he went away, a homespun bearskin coat, with a red collar, tow shirt and trowsers, and new shoes; clothes taken with him not known. Whoever takes up said Negroe, and delivers him to the owner, or commits him to any gaol, so that he may be brought to his duty, shall receive the above reward.

July 3, 1793. ELISHA LAWRENCE.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, in Whitemarsh, on the 25th day of last month, a red COW. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away. SAMUEL THOMAS.

July 3, 1793. ‡

STOP THIEF.

Sixteen Dollars Reward.

WAS stolen on the night of the 23d inst. out of the pasture of the subscriber, in in Brandywine township, Chester county, State of Pennsylvania, a large bay Horse, about sixteen hands high, about nine years old, shod before, paces and trots, has a small star in his forehead, and a little white hair on his hind feet close by the hoof, black main and tail, a long foretop, thick head, with some white hairs on the jaw. Whoever secures the above Horse and Thief, so that the owner may get his Horse, and the Thief brought to justice, shall have the above reward, or eight dollars for the Horse, and reasonable charges, paid by

SAMUEL M'MICKEN.

June 25, 1793. ‡

Moreland township, Montgomery county, June 25.

Three Pounds Reward.

STOLEN out of the subscriber's pasture last night, a sorrel HORSE, about 14 hands and an half high, with a blaze in his face, hind feet white, a natural trotter, very fat, eight years old, and carries well. Whoever takes up said Horse and Thief, and secures them, so that the Thief be brought to justice, and the owner recovers his horse, shall be entitled to the above Reward, or FOUR DOLLARS for the Horse, with reasonable charges.

§ SAMUEL SHOEMAKER.

Eight Dollars Reward for either, or Sixteen for both,

RAN away from the subscriber, a well set negroe man, named CÆSAR, about five feet four or five inches high, of a grim aspect, pitted with the small pox, aged about 36 years, fond of spirits. He is supposed to have fled to a negroe man that ran away from the same neighbourhood about two years ago, about fifty yeare of age, slender built, very black aspect, can speak the French laoguage well, speaks the English broken, suspected to reside, since his flight, near Elk. Whoever takes up one or both, and secures them for their masters, shall have the above reward, as proposed, with reasonable expences.

CUNNINGHAM SAMPLE.
JAMES RAMSEY.

Fawn township, York county, July 3, 1793.

A FULLER

WILL find encouragement, by applying to the subscriber, living in Loudown county, Virginia, near Leesburgh, who has a mill in good order, and has been occupied by a fuller from the state of Pennsylvania for two years past. None need apply, but such as can come well recommended.

June 10, 1793. * JOSEPH BRADEN.

WILLIAM ZANE,

At the sign of the Canister and Hand-saw, No 23 in Second-street, between Market and Chesnut-streets, has just received by the late arrivals from London, Bristol, Liverpool and Hull, and is now opening a general assortment of IRONMONGERY, CUTLERY, SADDLERY, &c. Which he will dispose of wholesale or retail for cash or the usual credit, viz.

SHEET iron, pots, kettles, pye-pans and skillets; cart and waggon boxes; blistered and Crowley's steel; flat-irons; coffee-mills; frying-pans; patent iron tea and fish-kettles and sauce-pans; a great variety of locks and hinges; ivory, horn and iron combs; fish-hooks; pins, Whitechapel needles; sailmakers do. buttons of various patterns; a large assortment of common and best plated shoe and knee-buckles; a great variety of knives and forks; razors, cases and strops; shaving-boxes; scissars; taylors shears; common and taylors thimbles; fowling-pieces, gun-locks; coal-sifters; curry-combs and brushes; elegant japanned tea-waiters, caddies and bread-baskets; a variety of bellows; brass and iron weights in setts; gold scales and scale-beams; iron and japanned snuffers & trays; Turkey oil and ragstones; Scotch ditto; shoe rubbers; brass head and iron shovels and tongs; a great variety of shoe and knee chapes; London and Bristol pewter, consisting of dishes, plates, basons, spoons, &c. brass and iron wire; huntsmens horns and squirrel chains; brass and bell-metal kettles; brass and iron table chafing-dishes; ditto; brass locks, cocks, hinges, nails, scutcheons, drawer handles, &c. brass and iron candlesticks; a general supply of carpenters and shoemakers tools; tacks, nails, sprigs and screws of different sorts and sizes; smiths anvils, vizes, beek-irons, sledge and hand hammers, and riveting ditto; chain traces; spinning-wheel irons; sleigh bells; redwood, copperas, allum, venetian red, yellow ochre and glue; saddlers straining-irons, girth, diaper and straining-web, sadded and plated buckles and tips; saddlers hammers, stirrup irons and bridle bitts; brass warming-pans; spelter; brass and paper ink-stands; steelyards; curriers knives and steels; bar lead, &c.

AMERICAN MANUFACTORY.

3, 4, 6, 8, 9, 10 and 12d. nails; screw augers; spades, shovels and wood axes; shingling hatchets; black balls; crooked combs; Dutch ovens; wool and cotton cards; copper and iron tea-kettles; plow-lines, traces, bed-cords and laces, sash-cord, fishing and chalk lines; wrapping and seine twine; a great variety of brass andirons, brass head and common iron ditto; red clover, timothy and hempseed, with many other articles not enumerated. t f.

Philadelphia, 4 mo. 26, 1793.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the public in general, and his friends and customers in particular, that he has removed from the house where he formerly resided, to the inn lately occupied by Mrs. Sidney Paul, well known by the sign of the Indian King, in Market-street, where he has laid in a stock of the best of liquors, which he will always make it his study to procure. He has good accommodations for travellers, with their horses and carriages; requests a continuance of the patronage and encouragement of the public, and subscribes himself,

Their humble servant.
MICHAEL KITTS.

N. B. Horses taken in at livery, and horses and chairs to hire. *

Wrought Iron Chests

Made and sold by

JOHN WUCHERER,

Near the Bank of North-America, Chesnut-street, Philadelphia;

Where gentlemen may be accomodated with the above mentioned article of any size, of the best quality.

He also performs most other kinds of

Black and White Smiths Work,

On the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms.

April 23, tbetf.

STOLEN on Saturday the 1st day of this instant, out of the pasture of the subscriber, living on Yellow-breeches creek, 4 miles from Harrisburgh and two miles from Adam Weaver's mill, a black MARE, rising 13 years old, about 15 hands high has a few white hairs on her forehead, and a white stripe on each side of her neck, occasioned by her wearing a yoke, and is a natural trotter, (not very free otherways). The thief is supposed to go by the name of William Keyler, is about 5 feet 8 inches high, and is of a very swarthy complexion, has a mark on his left leg, and is a fuller by trade: had on and took with him, a claret coloured coat, with white plated buttons, full trimmed, and a brown worsted jacket, with corded velvet breeches. Whoever takes up said mare, so as the owner may get her again, and secures the thief, so that he be brought to justice, shall have FIVE POUNDS reward, or THREE POUNDS for the mare, and reasonable charges, paid by

JOHN MILLER.

Cumberland County, June 3, 1793. §

Twelve Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the stable of the subscriber, in the Falls township, Bucks county, on the night of the 16th instant, a light bay HORSE, about fourteen and an half hands high, with a small star in his forehead, and some white spots on his breast, four years old; he is a natural trotter, and moves well, with a long dock.—Whoever takes up said horse and thief, so that the owner may get his property, and the thief be brought to justice, shall have the above reward, with all reasonable charges paid, or SIX DOLLARS for either, by

EDWARD WORSTALL.

Just Published, by
THOMAS DOBSON,
Bookseller, at the stone-house, in Second-street, Philadelphia,

VOLUME IX. OF

ENCYCLOPÆDIA;

Or Dictionary of Arts, Sciences, and Miscellaneous Literature,

On a Plan entirely new.

By which the different Sciences and Arts are digested into the form of distinct Treatises or Systems.

THIS volume contains Hydrostatics, Hygrometer, History of Japan, Iceland, Jerusalem, Jews, India, Insects, Insurance, Ireland, Italy, Kamtschatka, Knighthood, Language, Law, Legerdemain, with a great variety of Biographical and Miscellaneous Articles.—Illustrated with thirty-one elegant copperplates.

CONDITIONS.

I. The work is printing on superfine paper, and new types, (cast for the purpose) which will be occasionnally renewed before they contract a worn appearance.

II. The work is furnished in boards, in *volumes* or *half volumes* as subscribers chuse, the price of the whole *volumes*, Five Dollars each, of the *half volumes*, Two Dollars and two-thirds of a Dollar each. Ten Dollars entry money, to be paid on subscribing, the volumes or half volumes finished to be paid when delivered, the price of one volume to be paid in advance, and the price of each succeeding volume to be paid on delivering the volume preceding it. No part of the work will be delivered unless paid for.

III. In the course of publication will be delivered about five hundred copperplates, elegantly engraved in Philadelphia; which by far exceed in number those given in any other Scientific Dictionary. At the close of the publication will be delivered, an elegant Frontispiece, the Dedication, Preface, and proper Title Pages for the different volumes.

*** It is expected the work will be comprised in about Eighteen volumes in quarto.

The subscription will continue open on the above terms till the first day of September next, to give opportunity to those who are not yet subscribers, to come forward.

Those who have subscribed, and got only a small part of the work, are requested to complete their setts, as far as published, as soon as possible, as after the first of next September, by which time the Tenth Volume is expected to be ready, the Publisher will not consider himself bound to make up those setts which are not completed up to that period.

Philadelphia, June 15, 1793.

TO BE SOLD,

In Pennsbury Manor,

A VALUABLE Plantation or Tract of Land, containing about two hundred acres, situate in the Manor of Pennsbury, in the county of Bucks, five miles distant from the borough of Bristol, one mile from the river Delaware, half a mile from a landing upon Crozier's creek, and from thence wood and timber may be carried to the city of Philadelphia, about twenty-five miles from the latter; from thirty to forty acres whereof has been partly cleared, the rest woodland, well timbered with white oak, black oak and hickory. There are several choice springs upon this tract, and a considerable quantity of meadow may be made. Whoever inclines to purchase, by applying to the subscriber, at No. 42, on the south side of Sassafras-street, in the city of Philadelphia, may be further informed of the conditions and terms of sale.

CORNELIA M'NACHTANE.

Also for sale, a Ship's Copper Boiler, two Spy Glasses, a Fusee, two Sea Books, with some Maps. Enquire as above.

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE LOT of GROUND, with a brick Messuage thereon, situate at the north-east corner of Vine and Second-streets, in the township of the Northern-Liberties, in the county of Philadelphia. It is a good stand for public business, and is capable of great improvement. For terms of sale, which will be made easy, and further particulars, apply to PETER THOMPSON, and SON, Conveyancers, No. 34, Sassafras-street. ¶

March 29 1793. tf.

TO BE SOLD,

Pursuant to the last will and testament of James Dilworth, deceased, late of the township of Bristol, and county of Philadelphia,

A LOT, and Dwelling, clear of ground-rent, the third fronting Arch, west of Fourth-street. For terms, apply to the subscribers, in Frankford, Oxford township, and county aforesaid; who desire those indebted to said estate to make speedy payment and prevent trouble; also those who may have any demands, to bring in their accounts, properly attested, to

LEONARD SHALLCROSS, and } Execut.
ISAIAH WORRELL, }
1st month 28, 1793. §. tf.

At the CARD MANUFACTORY, No. 50 North Front-street,

Webster, Adgate & White

Have constantly for sale, a large assortment of every kind of Cotton, Wool and Tow CARDS and all kinds of manufacturing and machine CARDS, cheap, and of a superior quality.

Also, NAILS for lathing, shingling and caks, much approved of, both for their cheapness and goodness of quality.

Iron Wire of all sizes, Gun-flints, Marbled Paper and Washing Mills, on the most approved construction.

Also, a quantity of well assorted Stone-ware.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.

JULY, 1793.] THE [NUMBER 3298.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 31, 1793.

To be Sold by public Sale,
On the second day of September next, on the Premises.

A PLANTATION and TAVERN, known by the Sign of the Fox Chase, situate in West-Whiteland township, in Chester county, in the Great Valley, on the road leading from Philadelphia to Lancaster, bounded by lands of Benjamin Jacobs and others, containing about 21¾ acres, whereon are erected, a good stone dwelling-house, barn, stables, and sheds, a pump of excellent water, near the door, the whole in excellent order, and under good fence, about 3 acres of which, is under clover and timothy. Also, about 21 acres of Woodland, on the Valley-hill, at about 1 mile distance, which is well timbered. An indisputable title will be given, also possession on the 1st day of November next, on the purchaser complying with the conditions of sale, which will be made public on said day. The premises will be shewn to any person inclining to purchase previous to the day of sale, by

July 29, 1793. † JOHN QUINN.

WRIGHT's FERRY.

TO be RENTED, and may be entered on the 9th of October next, that ancient and well accustomed Ferry, on the west side of Susquehanna, in York county, known by the name of WRIGHT's FERRY; the lot on which the improvements stand contains nearly seven acres, there are three suitable Boats, and the Tavern (which is commodious) if properly managed, will produce considerable profit; the premises are so generally known, that a particular description is unnecessary. None need apply but such as are capable, and will engage to do strict justice to both Tavern and Ferry.

† JAMES EWING.

York county, July 16, 1793.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, on Friday, the 9th day of August next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, one Messuage, Plantation and Tract of Land, with the appurtenances, containing 119 acres, with the usual allowance, be the same more or less; situate in West Caln, bounded by lands late of George Claypole, Joseph Darlington, Peter Babb and others. Seized and taken in execution, as the estate of Samuel Denny and Jennet his wife, and to be sold by

JOSEPH M'CLELLAN, Sheriff.

West-Chester, Chester county,
July 22, 1793.

ALL Persons indebted to the estate of ROBERT ERWIN, senior, late of the city of Philadelphia, deceased, are requested to call on the subscribers and pay the same; and all persons who have any just demands against the said estate, may call and receive the same of

ROBERT ERWIN, }
WILLIAM GRAY, } Executors.

Philadelphia, July 15, 1793. 3 m.

TO BE SOLD,
In Pennsbury Manor,

A VALUABLE Plantation or Tract of Land, containing about two hundred acres, situate in the Manor of Pennsbury, in the county of Bucks, five miles distant from the borough of Bristol, one mile from the river Delaware, half a mile from a landing upon Crozier's creek, and from thence wood and timber may be carried to the city of Philadelphia, about twenty-five miles from the latter; from thirty to forty acres whereof has been partly cleared, the rest woodland, well timbered with white oak, black oak and hickory. There are several choice springs upon this tract, and a considerable quantity of meadow may be made. Whoever inclines to purchase, by applying to the subscriber, at No. 42, on the south side of Sassafras street, in the city of Philadelphia, may be further informed of the conditions and terms of sale.

CORNELIA M'NACHTANE.

Also for sale, a Ship's Copper Boiler, two Spy Glasses, a Fusee, two Sea Books, with some Maps. Enquire as above.

University of Pennsylvania,

July 12, 1793.

THE vacation, for the Philosophical Classes, commences on Monday, the 15th instant, and is to continue six Weeks; and for the different Schools belonging to the Institution on Monday, the 29th instant, to continue FOUR Weeks.

The Commencement for conferring Degrees on the Students of the senior Class, who have been already examined before the Faculty and Trustees, and approved of by them, will be held on the second Wednesday of September next.

As the Philosophical Professors will begin their Courses of Lectures about the first of September, to the Classes under their Care; and as it is usual for Students from distant Parts, who wish to finish their Education in the University, to enter one or other of these Classes, according to their Proficiency in Literature; it is recommended to such Students to make their applications for admission at that time.

The Lectures of the Provost, for the Benefit of the Medical Students, will begin as usual on the first of November, when the Lectures of the Medical Professors commence.

By Order of the Faculty,
WILLIAM ROGERS, *Sec'ry.*

PHILADELPHIA.

The following address from the inhabitants of Alexandria, was presented to the President of the United States on the 4th inst.

To the President of the United States.

The address of the inhabitants of Alexandria and its vicinity.

SIR,

THAT America should remain in peace and enjoy the blessings of free government, undisturbed by European concerns, we believe to be the earnest desire of every well-wisher to our country, and we feel the most cordial satisfaction in expressing to you our conviction of the part you have taken to preserve the public repose and happiness. In declaring by your proclamation the conduct which ought to be pursued by the people of the United States towards the belligerent powers of Europe, a new instance was presented to your fellow citizens of your vigilance in discharging the duties of your station, and you have exhibited to the nations of the world a striking proof of the candour and justice which govern the politics of the republic over which you preside. Sincerity, good faith and truth, are virtues belonging to the republican character. We rejoice that they have been cherished and practised in the administration of our government, and we confide that a steady and manly adherence to them will furnish an example of a people, living under a republican form of government, that will meet with the approbation of all mankind, and be productive of universal happiness.

Accept, sir, our assurances, that individually, our conduct shall be regulated on every occasion by that spirit of amity and impartiality which you have enjoined,

By order of the meeting,
DENNIS RAMSAY, Chairman.

Alexandria, July 4, 1793.

To which the President returned the following answer.

To the Inhabitants of Alexandria and its Vicinity.

GENTLEMEN,

DEEPLY impressed with the important advantages which the United States will experience by remaining in peace during the present contest among the powers of Europe, it is with the highest satisfaction that I receive this manifestation of your wishes for the preservation of that invaluable blessing, and the approbation which you express of the measures which have been taken to secure a continuance of our present happy situation. To complete the American character, it remains for the citizens of the United States to shew to the world, that the reproach heretofore cast upon republican governments, for their want of stability, is without foundation, when that government is the deliberate choice of an enlightened people; and I am fully persuaded, that every well-wisher to the happiness and prosperity of this country will evince, by his conduct, that we live under a government of laws, and that, while we preserve inviolate our national faith, we are desirous of living in amity with all mankind.

G. WASHINGTON.

Address of the Inhabitants of the City and neighbourhood of Trenton, to the President of the United States.

SIR,

DEEPLY impressed with the wisdom and policy which dictated your proclamation, declaring the neutrality to be observed by the United States of America, in the war between France and other powers of Europe, we, the inhabitants of the city and neighbourhood of Trenton, take this manner to express the high satisfaction we feel on this renewed proof of that watchful care you have ever testified for the best interests of our country.

The present flourishing condition of the United States, under a constitution and administration of government which command the admiration of the world, must cause every feeling mind to deplore and deprecate the calamities of war. If there is a man in America, who could wish to see this country involved in the miseries under which Europe now groans, he must be an enemy, not only to the happiness of the United States, but to that enlightened policy which breathes peace and good will to all the world.

Sensible that strictly to maintain the principles of neutrality is the "duty and "interest of the United States," and the only way to insure a continuance of peace and prosperity, we beg leave to assure you of our fixed determination, not only to comply with the proclamation ourselves, but to discountenance and discourage every thing which may contravene the object of it.

Permit us further to add, that the time elapsed since the proclamation has given us opportunity to know its general acceptation, and that we believe we express the common sentiments and the common language of the citizens of the state of New-Jersey.

The President's Answer.

To the Inhabitants of the City and neighbourhood of Trenton.

GENTLEMEN,

HAVING no other view, in the discharge of my public duties, but to promote the best interests of our country, it gives me pleasure to learn that the measures which are taken to effect that object meet the acceptance of my fellow-citizens.

I am persuaded that the flourishing condition of the United States, and the happy situation of our political circumstances, will not fail to impress every reflecting mind. And sure I am, that there is not a well-wisher to this country who can desire to see us involved in the contest in which the powers of Europe are now engaged.

The assurances of your determination to pursue such a line of conduct as will, on your part, insure the continuance of peace and prosperity of our country, are no less pleasing to me than the belief which you express, that your address conveys "the common sentiments and the common language of the citizens of the state of New-Jersey."

G. WASHINGTON.

LONDON, May 16.

By Monday's French Mail we have advice from Paris of the 5th inst. by which we learn, that the insurgents in Brittany had possession of the city of Nantz for 12 hours, but were afterwards obliged to abandon it to the National troops.

Letters from Bayonne have reached Paris, which state, that the French General Beygner is employed in the siege of the Spanish city Fontarabia, which has been set fire to in several places. On the other hand, the Spaniards had taken a redoubt at Andayle.

May 20.

Letter from the Commissioners of the Convention, dated Valenciennes, 12th May.

"We are as happily situated at present as if we enjoyed an universal peace. Although the two armies are as near as they possibly can be, they appear to be at the distance of a thousand leagues from each other. Conde is waiting in calm resignation for the day of its deliverance. The enemy is almost tired of dancing attendance before their walls. We hear the garrison has received a new summons to surrender, which they have answered by displaying the national flag, and bidding defiance to the minions of despotism.

"Our soldiers burn with impatience to engage the enemy, and rescue the brave republicans, who defend the place with more than Spartan intrepidity. A sufficient supply of provisions for the army is engaged; and the inhabitants offer us more than we want, lest they should fall into the hands of the hostile armies. The numbers of recruits are continually encreasing with astonishing rapidity."

Extract of a letter from General Biron, dated Nice, 6th May.

"The enemy, who were dislogded on the 17th ult. at Perule, returned on the 19th with additional force. They drew up their troops in three columns, and prepared for action. The attack began at two o'clock. They were vigorously received by the grenadiers of Bouche de Rhone, and the chassieurs of Marseilles. Their ranks soon gave way, and they were routed and pursued. The darkness of the night terminated the conflict, or we certainly would have forced their camp for the third time within the space of three days. They lost 200 men killed and wounded, and 21 were taken prisoners. We lost but three men. When we reflect that our foes are a wretched crew of slaves, led to slaughter by their despotic masters—while, on the other hand, our little garrison is composed of a heroic band of freemen, inspired with the sacred hand of liberty; we are no longer surprised at the glorious victory which has crowned our arms."

NORFOLK, July 17.

The following letter was addressed to the Mayor and citizens of Norfolk from Admiral Gambis.

To the citizen Mayor and Aldermen, composing the corporation of the borough of Norfolk.

On board the Jupiter, July 10, 1793.
2d year of the French Republic.

By one of those convulsions which arise when a great people are contending for their liberty, the French have experienced great disasters; their hopes of succour have directed them towards a people who now enjoy the fruits of their courage, their constancy and their sacrifices.

The first place they have arrived at has presented them brothers, friends, generous citizens, and sage magistrates. May you peaceably enjoy the fruits of your labours, generous people, who daily feel the blessings of liberty! That your sentiments may become that of all mankind, who by the voice of nature know how to value that prosperity which always acompanies the sovereignty of the people.

In order to destroy these principles, the leagued powers have attacked the French Republic; but she will not be overcome: the wishes, the good will, the prosperity of the United States, will be moral causes to support with weight her exertions for the maintenance of liberty: and we shall soon perceive every spirit of domination vanish, which is contrary to the will of the people. The French Republic is sustaining the cause of liberty and equality, they will be fixed irrevocable, notwithstanding the combined efforts made against them. United with America by the ties of morality, brotherhood, and the good will of all mankind, a cause so interesting to the human race, will maintain itself against every exertion to destroy it. The uniting with this land of liberty will secure the calm which is known only to those who submit to equal laws: and such men who enjoy it will experience the happiness which results from the voice of nature. We see this happiness enjoyed by you, generous Americans: the continuance of it is the wish of the French, and of all those who value the good correspondence between people; and it belongs in particular to the French, who demand a provisional asylum, to present to you their unfeigned acknowledgments for the hospitality which they have received from the citizens and magistrates of Norfolk.

My duty would lead me to expressing these sentiments to the public in general, but your deliberations of yesterday would not permit me to lose a moment in expressing my personal acknowledgments.

Believe me, generous Citizens and sage Magistrates, that I offer you these sentiments respectfully, which one freeman feels for another when he receives benefits which flow from a source so pure.

Le Contre Admiral,
GAMBIS.

BALTIMORE, July 23.

Extract of a letter from a captain in Cape-Francois, to his partner in this town, dated July 9.

"I do not know how to begin this letter, so many things have happened since I wrote you, on the 6th of June; however, I will attempt to give you an account: On the 7th of June, I began to receive payment for the sales made to government, and had received 33 hogsheads of sugar, and 10 of coffee, when the commissaries arrived from St. Marc, who immediately disapproved of the proceedings of the General, arrested him, and sent him on board a man of war; they then proceeded to settle our accounts, and issued a proclamation for the merchants to pay that debt. I then again received 21 hogsheads of sugar on account, and should have compleated my cargo in a few days; but on the 20th, the town was attacked by the sailors from the fleet, with the General at their head, which lasted three days and nights; during which time upwards of 4000 were killed, and three-fourths of the town burnt:—This was a dreadful stroke, particularly so, as I had all my dry goods, gin, the remainder of my flour, with several bales of cotton, and a quantity of sugar and coffee in the store, all of which were burnt, except a few dry goods and what cash was received, but I was obliged to fight hard for it; and in this situation I was obliged, with all the others, to go to sea, having scarcely any thing in the ship; however I went into the first port, about five leagues from hence, where I wrote to the commissaries, stating my situation, when I received an answer, requesting me to return to the Cape again, and they would pay me: Accordingly I arrived here on the 5th instant, and applied for payment; but not having the produce here, it being all burnt, they have settled my account, and given me an order on St. Marc's, to receive the produce, to the amount of 230,000 livres. My confusion at parting from hence, my ship being filled with men, women and children, who fled from the enemy and flames, and saving hardly any thing myself from shore, has prevented my writing by one or two vessels which have sailed for America since my arrival.

"I shall sail to-morrow morning for St. Marc, when you may expect to hear from me fully."

The Managers of the Baltimore Mechanical Society, conſidering the preſent great increaſe of inhabitants, by the number of our allies of the French nation, whoſe diſtreſſes have compelled them to ſeek an aſylum and reſidence in this town; and being deſirous, as far as our influence extends, to promote the intereſt and happineſs of our fellow-men, therefore,

Reſolved, That it be recommended to the mechanics in general, but eſpecially to the members of this ſociety, not to take advantage of the above peculiar circumſtance, by an increaſe of price, for any article, whether of their own manufacture, or of any other kind, which they may have to diſpoſe of. They will thereby ſhew themſelves to be the friends of mankind, and manifeſt a diſpoſition to make their country a deſirable reſidence to the virtuous and induſtrious, as well as to the diſtreſſed of every nation.

In behalf of the board,
At their ſtated meeting, July 22, 1793,
ADAM FONERDEN, Preſident.

The following circular letter has been prepared and forwarded by the committee of correſpondence to the commercial and other towns of the United States, to engage them in an exertion of humanity, in favor of the unfortunate inhabitants of Cape-Francois.

CIRCULAR.

GENTLEMEN,

The public prints have no doubt informed you of the diſaſter at Cape-Francois, and arrival at Baltimore of a great number of the unfortunate ſufferers on that occaſion. If ſuch diſtreſs as this town has witneſſed in theſe people, was to occur frequently, all endeavours at relieving it would fall ſhort of the object, and the miſeries of mankind be augmented beyond deſcription. Fifty-three ſhips have already arrived in this harbour, with about 1000 white paſſengers, and 500 people of colour, (as they are called) and blacks, all participators in the ſame calamity, though ſome of them in a much greater degree than others, having left dead of their wounds, or periſhing in the flames, or to a fate of which they are ignorant, thoſe to whom the heart is moſt tenderly attached by ties of marriage, affinity, or affection. Cruel ſeparations, irreparable loſſes, that render ſtill more bitter the cup of their misfortunes. Such an accumulation of miſery, ſuch a number of people unexpectedly deprived of their property, and ſnatched from a burning city, preſented at once before the eyes of our fellow citizens, could not fail to excite univerſal ſympathy and compaſſion. The town immediately appointed a committee to take in ſubſcriptions, to inveſtigate and aſcertain the number demanding immediate ſuccour, and to provide for them as expeditiouſly as the nature of the caſe admitted. The ſum ſubſcribed is about 12,000 dollars, and the number provided for about 1000, of which 400 have been received into private families.

You will perceive from this abridged ſtatement, that the call upon humanity has been peculiar and extraordinary, and that, notwithſtanding the exertion of this town has greatly exceeded expectation, yet the ſum ſubſcribed, is only equal to a relief that muſt ſhortly terminate, unleſs aided by the benevolent and humane in every other part of the United States. It is alſo to be conſidered that every day increaſes the number of ſufferers, by new arrivals, and from the peculiar circumſtances of their flight, many who heretofore enjoyed affluence, are deſtitute of even the moſt neceſſary cloathing.

In this conjuncture of their diſtreſs, and our embarraſſment, we have written to the Miniſter of the French Nation, at Philadelphia, to know how far, or whether he will interfere at all, for their relief; but, as no anſwer has been received, and the affair is of the laſt urgency, it has been thought expedient to treat it, as if left entirely to individual charity; with this reſerve, however, of returning the ſubſcriptions, ſhould his anſwer correſpond with our wiſhes.

Let us view it therefore, as reſting alone with the citizens of the United States, to provide for theſe fugitives, whom Providence has been pleaſed to afflict with ſo uncommon a calamity, and who ſeem to have choſen this country as a temporary aſylum, and its generous people for their immediate protectors. The benevolent inhabitants of Philadelphia, have already opened a correſpondence with us on this ſubject, and give us reaſon to hope that they will be large contributors. We have likewiſe received donations from ſeveral citizens of this ſtate, who live at a diſtance, conveyed in a manner that ſhews their great benevolence and feeling for the unfortunate.

Having no doubt of your diſpoſition to co-operate in this work of charity, we requeſt you will conſult with your neighbours and fellow citizens, reſpecting a ſubſcription, and forward whatever they may be pleaſed to contribute, whether money, proviſions, or articles of produce. We flatter ourſelves that ſome of the ſufferers could be accommodated in private families, or other convenient way, in order to leſſen, as far as poſſible, the great weight which muſt otherwiſe fall oppreſſively on particular places. If ſo, we beg you will adviſe us what number, that meaſures may be taken for their removal.

With reſpect to the principle which has governed in the diſpoſal of the contributions of this town, it is but right to ſtate, that the diſtreſs of the fugitives alone, is what has hitherto directed the charity, and that no other conſideration whatever will be permitted to influence in the application of the leaſt part of the money yet to be expended, or what may be obtained from other quarters.

It may alſo be neceſſary to inform you, that the committee of diſtribution are ſyſtemathiſing their labours, and expect ſhortly to be able to furniſh us with a more correct account of the number of ſufferers, and the daily expenditures for their ſupport, than it has been in our power to exhibit in this communication. As ſoon therefore as their returns come to our hands, we ſhall direct a copy for your ſatisfaction,

We have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
On behalf of the inhabitants of Baltimore, Your moſt obedient and humble ſervants,
JAMES M'HENRY,
ROBERT GILMOR,
SAMUEL STERRETT,
ROBERT SMITH,
ZEBULON HOLLINGSWORTH.
Baltimore, July 22, 1793.

CHESTERTOWN, July 25.

By a gentleman who paſſed through this town on Wedneſday laſt, on his route to the Federal City, we are informed, that ten ſhillings per buſhel has been offered to two principal farmers of Talbot, for their crops of new wheat, which they refuſed—*Farmers take care!*

BOSTON, July 24.

IMPORTANT PROCEEDINGS.

A meeting of the merchants and traders in this town being requeſted, by handbills, on buſineſs of importance, a very reſpectable number met at Faneuil Hall on Monday laſt, when the honourable Thomas Ruſſel, Eſq. was choſen Preſident, and Mr. Thomas H. Perkins, Secretary.

The buſineſs of the meeting was opened by the Hon. Mr. Higginſon, who, after ſketching the evils that muſt reſult to the trade of the town from a breach of the neutrality of the United States declared by authority, ſaid it was generally known, that within two or three days privateers had been fitted out, armed, and had ſailed from this port; that others were now fitting out, ſome manned, and to be manned, partly by Frenchmen, and partly by Citizens of the United States. After, giving this information a ſhort explanation aroſe, in which Dr. Jarvis, Mr. Higginſon, and Mr. Elliot ſpoke, and in which the Doctor recommended deliberation and caution, to avoid as well giving offence to France, as to the other belligerent powers; when a committee, compoſed of the Hon. Thomas Ruſſel, Stephen Higginſon, John Coffin Jones, Eſquires, Mr. Nathaniel Fellow, Mr. Samuel Brown, Dr. Charles Jarvis, and Mr. Ebin Parſons, was raiſed, to report reſolutions expreſſive of the ſenſe of the trade on the ſubject they were convened upon; when the meeting adjourned to yeſterday at 11 o'clock.

Yeſterday the committee reported, and after a conſiderable diſcuſſion, in which a ſmall oppoſition was attempted to a part of the report, and explanations enſued, the whole paſſed by paragraphs and in groſs, without one diſſenting hand of a very numerous meeting, conſiſting of every merchant and trader in the town, whoſe health permitted him to attend, and a great number of mechanics and other citizens. Many of the two latter did not vote on the queſtion the firſt time it was put, from the idea, that the reſolutions were only meant to convey the ſentiments of the trade; but when the ſubject was explained, and every citizen invited to vote, the deciſion was unanimous. Several of the ſpeakers were applauded for their deteſtation of high ſea robbery, by privateering; and the meeting appeared anxious to bring to puniſhment any diſturbers of the ſtate of neutrality the United States now enjoy. The following are the reſolutions which were adopted:

At a very full and reſpectable meeting of the merchants and others, concerned in trade, reſiding in Boſton, and convened at Faneuil Hall, by public notification, on Monday, July 22, 1793.

Voted, That in the opinion of this body, the Preſident's late Proclamation, declaring the United States to be in a ſtate of neutrality, and calling on the citizens to conduct accordingly, was a wiſe and prudent meaſure, well timed, founded on fact, and calculated to ſecure the honour and to promote the true intereſts and happineſs of our country.

Voted, That in our opinion therefore, an attentive conformity to the laws of neutrality, and the obligations of exiſting treaties, is the indiſpenſable duty of all good citizens; and we conceive, that to promote it, was the primary object of that proclamation.

And in order to preſerve that ſtate of neutrality, ſo important to the intereſts and honour of this country,

Voted, That ſhould any citizen of the United States become intereſted in, or fit out any privateer or armed veſſel to cruiſe againſt either of the belligerent powers, the other citizens of the United States ought to uſe their utmoſt endeavours to bring him to condign puniſhment, for ſuch nefarious breach of the law of nations, and the rules of neutrality.

Voted, That to prevent and diſcourage, as far as we can, ſuch criminal conduct, we will give our utmoſt aid to detect and bring to legal puniſhment, thoſe who ſhall be guilty of it.

Voted, That a committee * be appointed to have theſe reſolutions printed in the ſeveral newſpapers, and to tranſmit copies to the other ſea ports in this ſtate, deſiring their concurrence, if they conceive them adapted to promote the public good.

Per order of the Committees,
THOMAS H. PERKINS,
Secretary.

* This committee conſiſted of the gentlemen choſen to report the reſolutions.

The reſolutions adopted by the citizens of this town yeſterday (a correſpondent thinks) will have the happy tendency to avert thoſe evils, which the envious principles of ſome, the temper of others, and the avarice of more, were likely to entail on the United States. There cannot be a doubt, but that the citizens of the ſeveral mercantile towns of the commonwealth, as well as thoſe of the inland counties, will join in reſolutions in the extenſion of the principles of which they are ſo much intereſted. It is now time they came forward.

If, ſays a correſpondent, any one has a doubt on the ſubject of the United States, let him read "*Pacificus.*" He will therein find ſolid argument, which all the froth of name-calling declamation, never can controvert—On the ſubject of peace and war, the reaſon, not the paſſions, of mankind ought to be addreſſed.

The Dutch, we underſtand, have the ſame liberty, by treaty, to fit out privateers from the United States, as the French have.

NEW-HAVEN, July 24.

Laſt evening departed this life, the hon. Roger Sherman, Eſq;

Capt. Trowbridge who arrived here laſt Sunday, in 4 weeks from Trinidad, on his paſſage ſpoke an Engliſh privateer from Antigua, the Capt. of which informed him that the Britiſh fleet from the blockade of Martinico, had returned to Barbadoes.

NEW-YORK, July 24.

[*Tranſlated from the Journal de Commerce, of the 12th May, printed at Bourdeaux, received by the ſhip Hare.*]

The following note, found among the papers belonging to the Pruſſian Adjutant-General, who was killed on the firſt inſt. was tranſmitted by the Commiſſioners to the Convention, and ordered to be read in the ſitting of the 5th. It contains the plan of military operations determined on by the combined armies.

1ſt. The army ſhall not advance for ſome time; becauſe of the ſituation of that part under General Clairfayt, which every day becomes more critical, from the various motions of the enemy. The ſucceſs of the ſiege of Conde depends upon a reinforcement of troops.

2d. The Duke of York is requeſted to advance with his troops to Tournay, by way of Bruges and Oſtend, for the purpoſe of obſerving the garriſon of Lille.

3d. The camp of Maulde to be occupied by Pruſſians.

4th. The Prince of Orange is requeſted to advance with his troops to Menin, in order to occupy Tournay, in caſe the Engliſh ſhould be obliged to return to the camp of Maulde.

5th. All the ports from Oſtend to Menin to be occupied by the Dutch troops. Here the Convention interrupted the farther reading of this note. The Commiſſioners concluded, by informing that the enemy having advanced the 3d, the good conduct of the citizen ſoldiers of France obliged them to retreat, after having made ſome priſoners.

In the ſame ſitting, the Miniſter of foreign affairs tranſmitted to the Convention ſome diſpatches received from our Ambaſſador at the United States of America.

Having received, the 17th of February, the official news of the eſtabliſhment of the Republic, his firſt care was to communicate it to the Preſident of the Congreſs, in order to have the new credentials forwarded to him by the executive duly acknowledged. His ſucceſs was ſuch as we had every reaſon to expect from a people, who have been the firſt to proclaim the ſovereignty of nations, and iſſue a declaration of rights.

The French Republic has been acknowledged by the Thirteen States, which has diffuſed an univerſal joy, manifeſted by many public feſtivals.

The Aſſembly received this news with loud plaudits.

Barrere, in the name of the committee of public ſafety, announced that pleaſing news was received from Rouen. Thoſe volunteers who have been decoyed by traitors, had returned and acknowledged their error; only 30 had been adjudged guilty. The principals, to the number of near 200 have deſerted.

It is with pleaſure we inform the public, that at a ſpecial meeting of the Patriotic Society, in Newark, on Thurſday laſt, it was reſolved unanimouſly, that a ſubſcription be immediately opened, in that town, towards the temporary relief of thoſe diſtreſſed citizens of Cape-Francois, who have ſought an aſylum in theſe ſtates. The benefaction will be tranſmitted in ſhoes to the French Miniſter, who will be entruſted, we are informed, with the diſtribution of the charity. The Reverend Doctor Macwhorter, the Reverend Mr. Ogden, William P. Smyth, eſq; and Mr. John Pintard, were appointed a committee to carry this benevolent and truly chriſtian reſolve into effect—and it is not doubted, from the exertions of theſe gentlemen, and the liberal diſpoſition of the inhabitants of Newark, but that ſeveral thouſand pair of ſhoes, in a ſhort time, will be ſent from that place, for the benefit of the unhappy people abovementioned, of our generous ally, the French nation.

PHILADELPHIA, July 31.

Saturday laſt the brig Polly, Captain Foſter, arrived here from Rochelle, which ſhe left the 26th of May.

The following are tranſlated from papers brought by the Polly.

Copy of a letter written by the Adminiſtrators conſtituting the Council of the Department de la Vendee, Diſtrict of Fontenay-le-Peuple, Laroche ſur-yon, in an extraordinary Seſſion aſſembled.

Fontenay-le-Peuple, le 16 May, 1793, ſecond year of the French Republic.

Citizens,

We haſte to inform you of a fortunate event. To-day the rebels made their appearance before our town in conſiderable force, ſupported by a large train of artillery. After a cannonade, which laſted ſeveral hours, our army ſallied out to meet them, and they were repulſed. Their artillery, conſiſting of 26 pieces, without ſwivels, &c. was taken. Their proviſions and ammunition, baggage, a furnace to prepare red-hot balls, cattle, and eighty waggons laden with grain and flour, are fallen into our hands. Our van-guard purſued them as far as two leagues. This event affords compenſation for the loſſes we ſuſtained at the aſſaults of Breſſuire and of Thouars, and enables us to recover what leſs fortunate circumſtances obliged us to give up.

We do not mention the number of dead and wounded of the enemy. On our ſide there are but few of them, and priſoners are brought in every hour.

(Signed)
MASSE, for the Vice-Preſident.

Copy of a letter written by Citizen Sandos, Adjutant-General, Commander of the army of Saint Maixant, to the adminiſtrators of the Department of Deux Sevres.

Head Quarters at Fontenay-le-Peuple, 16th of May, ſecond year of the French Republic.

Citizen Adminiſtrators,

The firſt news I have to announce to you, and which you are perhaps informed of already, will diſſipate the anxiety which the federates may have cauſed you for ſome moments. Victory! Victory! was the rallying word hope inſpired us to exclaim. To-day we were bleſſed to ſee our ardent wiſhes fulfilled—and future days will afford us full ſatisfaction. We have taken an oath to purge France of the brigands that opolute her, and we ſhall not think that obligation acquired but on that day when not one of them ſhall exiſt on the ſurface of the country.

The cavalry, headed by the brave Chalbos, and the infantry, under my command, did perform the duties of Republicans and warriors, by bravery as well as dignity of behaviour. During the action they ſhone forth as heroes, but when victorious, they diſplayed all the virtues of generous men; their countenance frightened the enemy ſo much, that they put more confidence in their heels than in the thunders of that god they had injured.

It was noon when the rebels made their appearance. At five o'clock they were defeated. We took ten pieces of cannon, 4 and 8 pounders, beſides 14 to 15 of inferior quality. They were ſo perfectly routed, that they were obliged to relinquiſh their ammunition and proviſions.—In a word, the Moſt Holy Catholic Hoſt is reduced to recite the Seven Penitentiary Pſalms, and nothing is left to them to bid defiance to our ſabres and cannon, but Agnees Dei and Crucifixes. Never the laurels earned by the heroes of La Gironde, of the brave warriors of Herault, of La Vienne, of Deux Sevres, of Deux Charentes, nor thoſe of the excellent Republicans of La Dordogne, will decay in the Temple of Fame. In ſhort, all individuals, even the new levied recruits, have contributed to that ſacrifice, worthy of liberty outraged. This however is in our opinion but the firſt ſteps towards the arduous height of triumph.

Farewell. (Signed) SANDOS, Adjutant-General, Commander of Saint Maixant.

The citizens of Baltimore, by their ſplended acts of charity and humanity, have erected in the hearts of the fugitives from Cape-Francois, a monument of gratitude, which will tranſmit the ſtory of

their benevolence to the lateſt poſterity. Some individuals of the ſtate of Maryland have, on this occaſion, aſſumed a moſt valuable ſuperiority in acts of beneficence. One gentleman at Annapolis offers two houſes for the accommodation of two or more families; to provide paſſages for thoſe families from Baltimore to Annapolis, and a preſent ſupply of bread, &c. &c. another gentleman in Cheſter-Town, has ſent "one hundred dollars, as his mite, towards alleviating their calamities."

"Marble or braſs devouring time may waſte,
But acts like theſe eternally ſhall laſt.

On Saturday laſt arrived the brig Jane, of Dublin, Captain Stewart, with ſixty-ſeven puncheons of rum, bound from Antigua to Norfolk, Virginia, a prize to the privateer Citizen Genet. She was taken about ſix leagues E. S. E. from Cape-Charles, on Monday, the 22d July. The Captain of the Jane and moſt of the hands were taken on board the Genet, excepting one man and a boy, who were left in the brig.

At a ſpecial ſeſſion of the Circuit Court of the United States, laſt week, an indictment was found by the grand jury, againſt Joſeph Ravara, Conſul from the Republic of Genoa, for a miſdemeanor. Mr. Ravara, by his Counſel, moved to quaſh the indictment, as he contended that the Supreme Court of the United States poſſeſſed *excluſive* juriſdiction of the cauſe, on account of his character as a *Conſul*---- this point having been fully argued, the court, on Friday laſt delivered their judgment thereon---Judge Wilſon and Judge Peters, were of opinion, that the Circuit Court poſſeſſed a juriſdiction *concurrent* with the Supreme Court, reſpecting *Conſuls*, although not reſpecting *Ambaſſadors*. Judge Iredell, was of opinion, that the cauſe was excluſively cognizable in the Supreme Court of the United States.

The motion was therefore overruled, and the Defendant, directed to plead to the indictment.

On Saturday laſt Gideon Henfield, againſt whom a bill of indictment had been found by the grand jury, for the Circuit Court of Pennſylvania diſtrict, for entering and ſerving on board the armed French privateer, called the Citizen Genet—he being a citizen of the United States of America, took his trial before the traverſe jury; after the arguments of counſel, the court in their charge gave their unanimouſly decided opinion, that as the treaties with foreign powers, conſtituted part of the laws of the United States, the offence deſcribed in the indictment, was not only an infringement of the laws of nations, but alſo of the laws of the United States. Yeſterday the jury returned, when it appeared that eleven were for a verdict of acquittal, and one for finding defendant guilty—the court having ſeparately and diſtinctly repeated to the jury the law, ariſing from the facts required—that they ſhould again retire and re-conſider their verdict, allowing the conſtable to ſupply them with water merely.

Yeſterday, about 7 o'clock P. M. the Jury came into Court, and delivered a verdict—NOT GUILTY.

After which the Jury was diſcharged, and the Court adjourned.

Courts of *niſi prius* will be held the enſuing fall, at the following places:——

By Chief Juſtice M'Kean and Judge Yeates.

In Lancaſter county, on Monday, 30th Sept.
Dauphin, 7th October
York, 14th October
Cheſter county, 22d October

By Judges Shippen and Bradford:

In Northampton County, Monday 23d Sept.
Berks, Tueſday, 1ſt October
Montgomery, Wedneſday, 9th Oct.
Bucks, Monday, 14th October
Delaware, Monday, 25th November

A court of *niſi prius* will alſo be held in Philadelphia county, for the trial of actions by ſpecial juries, on Monday, the 9th of December, and continue two weeks.

On Sunday, the 22d inſtant, departed this life, aged 99 years and 6 months, Mr. JAMES LAREMORE, and on Monday evening was decently interred in Arch-ſtreet Preſbyterian burying ground, attended by a number of citizens.

To deſcribe the real worth of this venerable man, would encroach two much the limits of a newſpaper, and indeed cannot be neceſſary, his excellent character being ſo univerſally known. Suffice it therefore, briefly to ſay, he lived and died a good man. Good in every ſenſe of the word, ſo far as human nature is capable of arriving. By the death of Mr. Laremore, his ſurviving friends and relatives are deprived of a friend indeed; an affectionate parent, and the ſtate, of a worthy citizen.

Yeſterday ſe'nnight departed this life, Mary Smith, relict of Samuel Smith, formerly of this city, merchant—She was a native of Philadelphia, and born about the years 1700 or 1701. Sweeneſs of temper, benignity of mind, vivacity of manners, and a ſteady attention to the cares of her father's family, diſtinguiſhed her very early life; and ſhe continued long in more advanced age, in the exercize of the ſame diſpoſition and habits, the happy miſtreſs of an happy family. Having never been confined to her bed by ſickneſs a ſingle day except for about a week, two years ago. She ſubmitted to the gradual waſte of nature from that time, uniformly pleaſed, affectionate and tranquil, without a ſingle complaint, a ſtrugle or a groan. Charity juſtifies the belief, that ſhe is now happy in the congregation of thoſe who are made perfect. The whole tenor of her life gives authenticity to one of her lateſt expreſſions, when, being aſked if ſhe remembered Mr. Whitefield, "yes," was her reply, with renovated vigour and grateful recollection, "for I have great reaſon." Her remains were reſpectfully attended by her family and friends to the burial-ground of the ſecond Preſbyterian church in this city on Wedneſday morning.

Died on Sunday laſt, after a ſhort, but ſevere illneſs, univerſally lamented, Mrs. MARY LEAR—the amiable and accompliſhed wife of TOBIAS LEAR, Eſq. Secretary to the Preſident of the United States--and on Monday her Funeral was attended by a train of unaffected mourners, to Chriſt Church burying-ground, when her remains were entombed.

Youth, Beauty, Virtue, Loveline's and Grace,
In vain would ſoothe "the dull cold ear of Death."

Extract of a letter from New-York, dated July 29.

"The Boſton Frigate has this morning ſent up, per the Revenue Cutter, a challenge, which after Captain Dennis delivered it to Citizen Bompard, he put it on the Coffee-Houſe Books, viz.

"Subject Coffin, of the Boſton, preſents his compliments to Citizen Bompard, of the Ambuſcade, and will be happy to ſee him a few leagues from the Hook, and will wait 10 days for him. Subject Coffin has only 32 guns, and hopes for his anſwer in that time."

Extract of another letter from New-York, dated July 29th, 1793.

"There is an Engliſh Frigate, called the Boſton, mounting 32 guns, off Sandy Hook. Captain Dennis, of the Revenue Cutter, ſpoke her yeſterday—ſhe has a tender of 8 guns, and the Capt. whoſe name is Coffin, ſent word by Capt. Dennis, that he would be very glad to ſee the Ambuſcade, and deſired him to tell Captain Bompard of it.

"It is ſaid this morning, that the Ambuſcade has received orders to ſail in purſuit of her, and we may expect to hear of ſome bloody work if they meet."

To be Sold by Public Vendue,

on FRIDAY, the 9th day of Auguſt next, at One o'Clock, P. M.

A VALUABLE piece of 75 acres of Land, ſituated, in Moreland townſhip, Philadelphia county, on the road from Philadelphia to Newtown, nearly oppoſite the 14 mile ſtone: The ſaid land is well divided into meadow, wood, and plowland. Alſo, about 25 acres of good LAND, joining the above, with a good ſtone dwelling-houſe and kitchen, a well of good water near the door, in a good part of the country. The whole may be ſold together or ſeparate, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſer. The conditions will be made known on the day of ſale, by

July 24, 1793. ¶ SAMUEL SWIFT.

TAKEN up Treſpaſſing, on the premiſes of the Subſcriber, two Sorrel HORSES, one ſuppoſed to be about 18 years old, with ſome ſaddle marks, The other a ſmall Horſe, about 3 or 4 years old, with his jaws very crooked and ſome of his teeth out. The owner or owners, proving property and paying charges, may have them again, by applying to

THOMAS SMITH.

Ridley townſhip, Delaware county, July 19, 1793. ¶

Sixty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcribers, in Donegal townſhip, Lancaſter county, on the night of the 20th inſtant, two likely, active, NEGRO MEN. They are ſtout well made fellows, and very much alike; the one named PETER, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, and of a pleaſant, open countenance. He had on, and took with him, three new ſhirts, and one old fine one; a wool hat, much worn; a very good homeſpun cloth coat, with ſhort ſkirts and ſlip pockets; one ſtriped veſt pattern jacket, and one of calfſkin, dreſt with hair on, and much worn; one pair red and white ſtriped cotton trowſers, and two pair of coarſe tow linen; and other cloathing not known. He ſpeaks the Engliſh and German languages.

The other named FRANK, about 21 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, and looks down when ſpoken to. Had on, and took with him, a new wool hat; a grey coating coat and waiſtoat, and a ſtriped cotton waiſtcoat; one pair of narrow black and white ſtriped cotton trowſers, and one pair of tow cloth, dyed olive-green; one pair of white woolen ſtockings, one pair of thread, ſoaled with linen, and one pair of cotton. It is ſuppoſed the above fellows are gone towards Philadelphia, as they have frequently driven waggons to that place. Whoever ſecures ſaid Negroes, ſo that their maſters may have them again, ſhall receive the above reward, or THIRTY DOLLARS for either of them, and reaſonable charges, from

† SAMUEL COOK,
July 25, 1793. JAMES ANDERSON.

READING HOWELL,

HAS for ſale, HOWELL's Large MAP of Pennſylvania, price 4 Dollars; Alſo his Small ditto, MAPS of New-Jerſey, &c. No. 88, North Fifth-ſtreet.

July 24, 1793. 8 w.

FOR SALE,

THE Subſcriber offers for Sale, LANDS and MILLS, lying in Montgomery county, Maryland, about 22 miles from Frederick-town, 23 from George-town, and the Federal city, and 34 from Baltimore. The Merchant Mill is a new houſe of brick, three ſtories high, calculated for two water wheels, but only one compleat at preſent; one pair of good Burrs are now running, with two ſuperfine Merchant cloths, one middling cloth, with boulting and hoiſting geers compleat. The Country Mill-houſe one ſtory ſtone, the other frame, with one water wheel, and two pair of ſtones, one Burr the other Cologne. Alſo, Saw-mill, ſtore-houſe, dwelling-houſe, ſtables, &c. This Mill is well ſituated for Country and Merchant work, being ſurrounded by a good wheat and corn country, and convenient to the markets above mentioned. A purchaſer may be accommodated with as much Land as he chooſes, from one to eight hundred acres, on which may be made one hundred acres of meadow, and is conveniently ſituated for two farms, each part is accommodated with dwelling-houſes, barns, out-houſes, orchards, good ſtreams of water and excellent ſprings. It is uſeleſs to enter into an enumeration of the good properties of theſe Lands and Mills, as any perſon intending to purchaſe will no doubt view the property firſt. Terms, one-third of the purchaſe money paid down, the remaining two-thirds at two annual payments, with intereſt, on bond and good ſecurity; but a diſcount will be made for all the money paid down, at time of poſſeſſion given. Any perſon wiſhing to view this property, will be ſhewed it by the ſubſcriber on the premiſes. IGNATIUS PIGMAN.

N. B. A line directed to ſaid Pigman, by poſt, at George-town, on Patowmack, will be attended to. † July 29, 1793.

Norritown, July 24, 1793.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, at the houſe of Stephen Baldy, Inn-keeper, in New Hanover townſhip, on Saturday, the 10th day of Auguſt next, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, a certain tract, piece or parcel of land, ſituate in the townſhip aforeſaid, bounded by land of John Reigner and others, containing 100 acres or thereabouts, with all and ſingular the appurtenances thereunto belonging. Taken in execution, and to be ſold as the eſtate of Michael Feadly, by

HENRY KOOKEN, Sheriff.

Northampton county, July 22, 1793.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Monday, the 12th day of Auguſt next, at the Court-houſe in Eaſton, the one half part or moiety of a certain meſſuage and tract of land, ſituate in Cheſnut-hill townſhip, bounded by lands of Mr. Haycock, formerly Green's place, Felix Wiſe, and Mr. Morgan's land, containing in the whole 200 acres, more or leſs; ſeized and taken in execution as the eſtate of James Logan, and to be ſold, by

JONAS HARTZELL, Sheriff.

Northampton county, July 22, 1793.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Monday, the 12th day of Auguſt next, at the Court-houſe in Eaſton, a certain meſſuage and tract of land, ſituate in Allen townſhip, bounded by land of John Brown, William Critz, Michael Moyer and others, containing 160 acres, more or leſs; ſeized and taken execution as the eſtate of Andrew Kridler, and to be ſold, by JONAS HARTZELL, Sheriff.

Northampton county, July 22, 1793.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Monday, the 12th day of Auguſt next, at the Court-houſe in Eaſton, a certain well improved plantation and tract of land, ſituate in Plainfield townſhip, bounded by lands of Joſeph Keller, Nicholas Deel and Philip Yent, containing 150 acres, be the ſame more or leſs; ſeized and taken in execution as the eſtate of Jacob Keller, and to be ſold, by

JONAS HARTZELL, Sheriff.

Northampton county, July 22, 1793.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Monday, the 12th day of Auguſt next, at the Court-houſe in Eaſton, the one half moiety of a certain meſſuage, tract of land and ſaw-mill, ſituate in Upper Smithfield townſhip, bounded on the north ſide of Lackewaxen-creek, about five miles from the mouth, and on his other land, containing in the whole 200 acres, more or leſs; ſeized and taken in execution as the eſtate of Mordecai Roberts, and to be ſold, by JONAS HARTZELL, Sheriff.

Northampton county, July 22, 1793.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Monday, the 12th day of Auguſt next, at the Court-houſe in Eaſton, a certain meſſuage and tract of land, ſituate in Allen townſhip, bounded by lands of William Carr, Simon Drieſbach, and other lands of William Craig, containing 43 acres, be the ſame more or leſs; ſeized and taken in execution as the eſtate of William Craig, and to be ſold, by

JONAS HARTZELL, Sheriff.

Northampton county, July 22, 1793.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, at the Court-houſe in Eaſton, on Monday, the 12th day of Auguſt next a certain plantation and tract of land, ſituate in Lehigh townſhip, bounded by lands of George Nogle, Joſt Drieſbach, and land from which the ſame was divided off, containing 150 acres, be the ſame more or leſs, late the eſtate of Adam Hicker; ſeized and taken in execution, and to be ſold, by

JONAS HARTZELL, Sheriff.

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††† The Subſcriptions for the Relief of the diſtreſſed citizens of Cape-Francois, not being completed, the Committee are to meet again at the Coffee-houſe, to-morrow evening, at eight o'clock.

By JAMES KINSEY, Eſquire, Chief Juſtice of the Supreme Court of Judicature of the State of New-Jerſey,

Notice is hereby given,

THAT on the application of Jonathan Hilliard, the eldeſt ſon of John Hilliard, late of the townſhip of Northampton, in the county of Burlington, and ſtate of New-Jerſey, deceaſed, who lays claim to two undivided eleventh parts of the lands following, ſituate lying and being in the county aforeſaid, formerly belonging unto the ſame John Hilliard, deceaſed; to wit, one Tract or Parcel of Land, lately belonging unto the ſame John Hilliard, deceaſed, and deviſed by the laſt will and teſtament of Edward Hilliard, the father of the ſame John, bearing date on or about the 17th of May, Anno Domini, 1776, to the ſame John Hilliard, by the deſcription following, or of the following import, that is to ſay: The back part of his place on which he then dwelt, the line of diviſion to begin at a corner ſtake at the weſt end of Revell Elton's line, to run from thence weſtward on a ſtreight line acroſs his land, to a poſt corner to Aſher and Jonah Woolman, in his line.

2. A piece of Marſh or Swamp, of 12 acres, or thereabouts, alſo deviſed by the ſame Edward Hilliard to the ſame John Hilliard, deceaſed, in fee, by the following deſcription or to the following purport, that is to ſay, by the name of all his Marſh or Swamp on the South Branch of Ancocus, joining to Revell Elton's Marſh.

3. A Piece of Land, alſo deviſed by the ſame will to the ſame John in fee, by the deſcription of the north end of his Land, which the teſtator had bought of Daniel Wills, to be divided from the other part by a line to be run at right angles from the weſt-ſide, beginning at a ſtone, 11½ chains from the north end aforeſaid.

4. A Tract containing, or ſuppoſed to contain, 55 acres of Land, at or near Mill creek, in Northampton aforeſaid, which the ſame John Hilliard bought of Daniel Ellis, Eſq; late Sheriff of Burlington, by deed, dated on or about the 17th of March, Anno Domini, 1773.

5. A certain Piece or Lot of Land, in Northampton aforeſaid, beginning at a poſt in the road leading from Mount-Holly to Rancocus Ferry, by the farm belonging to the ſaid John Hilliard, deceaſed, and in the line of the ſame Hilliard and Woolman, and contains or is ſuppoſed 2 acres, 2 roods and 23 perches, more or leſs, being part of the ſame Edward Hilliard's Lands deceaſed, and by him deviſed to his ſon Abraham, who deviſed the ſame to John Hilliard in fee.

6. A Piece of Land in the ſame townſhip of Northampton, on the ſouth ſide of the North Branch of Ancocus or Rancocus creek, being a part of upland, containing 2 acres, 1 rood and 23 perches, more or leſs, being part of two Lots deviſed by the ſaid Edward to his ſon Abraham, and by the ſaid Abraham to Jacob Hilliard in fee, both which two laſt Tracts were conveyed unto the ſame John Hilliard, deceaſed, by the ſame Jacob Hilliard and wife, by deed, dated on or about the 22d of July, Anno Domini, 1779.

7. A Mud Iſland, on Rancocus creek, lying a little to the ſouth weſt of the Forks of the ſaid creek, containing 1 acre, 2 roods and 20 perches or thereabouts, ſurveyed to ſaid John Hilliard, deceaſed, and recorded in the Surveyor-General's Office at Burlington, in book V. folio 145 and 156.

8. A Piece of Marſh, of 1 acre, 2 roods and 20 perches, or thereabouts, on the eaſt ſide of the South Main Branch of Rancocus creek, and a little to the ſouth weſt of where the North and South Branches fork, joining on ſaid Hilliard's other Marſh, recorded in the ſame book.

9. Four Acres of Land and Cedar Swamp, or thereabout, being part of Bear Swamp, in Burlington county, and conveyed to the ſaid Hilliard, by Joſeph Burr, and Jonah Woolman, by deed, dated on or about the 6th of February, Anno Domini, 1770.

I have nominated and appointed, Aaron Wills, of Willingborough, Joſeph Budd, and Moſes Kempton, of Northampton, Commiſſioners to divide the ſame Lands into equal ſhares or parts. And unleſs proper objections are made to me at my houſe, in the city of Burlington, on the 14th of September next, the ſame Aaron Wills, Joſeph Budd, and Moſes Kempton, will be then appointed Commiſſioners, to make partition of the ſame Lands, purſuant to an act, entituled an act for the more eaſy partition of Lands held by coparceners, joint-tenants, and tenants in common, paſſed the 11th day of November, Anno Domini, 1789. Given under my hand, this 16th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-three.

6w* JAMES KINSEY.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN on the night of the 6th inſt. out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, living in Eaſt Whiteland townſhip, Cheſter county, near the White Horſe Tavern, on the Lancaſter road, a Dun HORSE, or near a mouſe colour, black mane and tail, a ſtar or ſhort blaze in his forehead, one hind foot white, with the hair off the inſide, and the ſkin a little rough, a lump under his jaw as large as a walnut; paces and trots, but moſt natural to pace when firſt moved, near 15 hands high, heavy and well made for the draught to his ſize, 5 years old laſt Spring.

Whoever ſecures ſaid horſe and Thief, ſo that the owner may get his horſe again, ſhall have the above reward, or TWELVE DOLLARS for the horſe, and EIGHT for the thief or his ears, and all reaſonable charges paid, by

STEPHEN BOWEN.

N. B. Perhaps he is exchanged or ſold, as he is not ſuitable to ride any diſtance.

July 13, 1793. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

Pursuant to the last will and testament of James Dilworth, deceased, late of the township of Bristol, and county of Philadelphia,

A LOT, and Dwelling, clear of ground-rent, the third fronting Arch, west of Fourth-street. For terms, apply to the subscribers, in Frankford, Oxford township, and county aforesaid; who desire those indebted to said estate to make speedy payment and prevent trouble; also those who may have any demands, to bring in their accounts, properly attested, to

LEONARD SHALLCROSS, and ISAIAH WORRELL, } Execut.

1st month 28, 1793. § tf.

WILLIAM ZANE,

At the sign of the Canister and Hand-saw, No 23 in Second-street, between Market and Chesnut-streets, has just received by the late arrivals from London, Bristol, Liverpool and Hull, and is now opening a general assortment of IRONMONGERY, CUTLERY, SADDLERY, &c. Which he will dispose of wholesale or retail for cash or the usual credit, viz.

SHEET iron, pots, kettles, pye-pans and skillets; cart and waggon boxes; blistered and Crowley's steel; flat-irons; coffee-mills; frying-pans; patent iron tea and fish-kettles and sauce-pans; a great variety of locks and hinges; ivory, horn and iron combs; fish-hooks; pins, Whitechapel needles; sailmakers do. buttons of various patterns; a large assortment of common and best plated shoe and knee-buckles; a great variety of knives and forks; razors, cases and strops; shaving-boxes; scissars; taylors shears; common and taylors thimbles; rowling-pieces, gun-locks; coal-sifters; curry-combs and brushes; elegant japanned tea-waiters, caddies and bread-baskets; a variety of bellows; brass and iron weights in setts; gold scales and scale-beams; iron and japanned snuffers & trays; Turkey oil and ragstones; Scotch ditto; shoe rubbers; brass head and iron shovels and tongs; a great variety of shoe and knee chapes; London and Bristol pewter, consisting of dishes, plates, basons, spoons, &c. brass and iron wire; huntsmens horns and squirrel chains; brass and bell metal kettles; brass and iron table chafing-dishes; ditto; brass locks, cocks, hinges, nails, scutcheons, drawer handles, &c. brass and iron candlesticks; a general supply of carpenters and shoemakers tools; tacks, nails, sprigs and screws of different sorts and sizes; smiths anvils, vizes, beck-irons, sledge and hand hammers, and riveting ditto; chain traces; spinning-wheel irons; sleigh bells; redwood, copperas, allum, venetian red, yellow ochre and glue; saddlers straining-irons, girth, diaper and straining-web, sadded and plated buckles and tips; saddlers hammers, stirrup irons and bridle bitts; brass warming-pans; spelter; brass and paper ink-stands; steelyards; curriers knives and steels; bar lead, &c.

AMERICAN MANUFACTORY.

3, 4, 6, 8, 9, 10 and 12d. nails; screw augers; spades, shovels and wood axes; shingling hatchets; black balls; crooked combs; Dutch ovens; wool and cotton cards; copper and iron tea-kettles; plow-lines, traces, bed-cords and laces, sash-cord, fishing and chalk lines; wrapping and seine twine; a great variety of brass andirons, brass head and common iron ditto; red clover, timothy and hempseed, with many other articles not enumerated. t f.

Philadelphia, 4 mo. 26, 1793.

Wrought Iron Chests

Made and sold by

JOHN WUCHERER,

Near the Bank of North-America, Chesnut-street, Philadelphia;

Where gentlemen may be accomodated with the above mentioned article of any size, of the best quality.

He also performs most other kinds of

Black and White Smiths Work,

On the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms.

April 23, tbcrf.

At the CARD MANUFACTORY, No. 59, North Front-street,

Webster, Adgate & White

Have constantly for sale, a large assortment of every kind of Cotton, Wool and Tow CARDS and all kinds of manufacturing and machine CARDS, cheap, and of a superior quality.

Also, NAILS for lathing, shingling and casks, much approved of, both for their cheapness and goodness of quality.

Iron Wire of all sizes, Gun-flints, Marbled Paper and Washing Mills, on the most approved construction.

Also, a quantity of well assorted Stone-ware.

Six Dollars Reward.

RAN away, last night, from the subscriber, living in the borough of Reading, an Irish servant Lad, named William M'Intire, about 18 or 19 years of age, 5 feet 1 or 2 inches high, dark complexion, large mouth, short black hair, but generally wears a false queue; had on and took with him, a new light olive fustian coat, with small white metal buttons, a dark blue duffil do. half worn, with large metal buttons, dark jean vest, and breeches of the same colour, of stockinet, the breeches rather too small for him, fustian trowsers, ribbed worsted hose, shoes, and large plated buckles; he may have several things not yet known. Whoever takes up said servant and secures him, so that his master may have him again, shall have the above reward, and if brought home, all reasonable charges, paid by WILLIAM MOORE.

Reading, July 8.

STRANDED,

Near Great-Egg-Harbour Inlet, on the Sea shore,

A LARGE open BOAT, with a forecastle, Bermuda built, had been sloop rigged, the mast cut away, as also the sails and rigging carried off by the board; nothing in her but stone ballast and water, no marks or letters found on board, nor any living creature.

NOTICE is hereby given, that any person proving property, and complying with the laws of this country, paying charges, may have her again, by applying to the subscribers, at Great Egg-Harbour, state of New-Jersey, otherwise she will be sold as the law directs.

† JOHN SOMERS,

July 6, 1793. RICHARD SOMERS.

CAME to the plantation of Randel Malin, in East-Whiteland township, Chester county, about the first day of last month, a brown FILLEY, supposed to be two years old. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay harges, and take her away.

July 10, 1793, *

Eight Dollars Reward for either, or Sixteen for both,

RAN away from the subscriber, a well set negroe man, named CÆSAR, about five feet four or five inches high, of a grim aspect, pitted with the small pox, aged about 36 years, fond of spirits. He is supposed to have fled to a negroe man that ran away from the same neighbourhood about two years ago, about fifty yeare of age, slender built, very black aspect, can speak the French language well, speaks the English broken, suspected to reside, since his flight, near Elk. Whoever takes up one or both, and secures them for their masters, shall have the above reward, as proposed, with reasonable expences.

CUNNINGHAM SAMPLE.
JAMES RAMSEY.

Fawn township, York county, July 3. 1793.

Six Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, at Trenton in New-Jersey, on the 21st day of June last, a negroe servant man, named Taff, about 22 years of age, of a short and strong make, he often calls himself David Oakford; had on, when he went away, a shirt, trowsers and hat only. He is not a slave, but has between five and six years to serve the subscriber; has been lately seen in Philadelphia; he lived some years ago at Salem, in New Jersey. Whoever will apprehend and secure him in gaol, either in Philadelphia, or in the town of Salem, New-Jersey, and give information thereof to the subscriber, or bring him home, shall receive the above reward. SAMUEL LEAKE.

Trenton, July 3, 1793. § 4 w.

HOWELL & TAYLOR,

At their IRON STORES on Vine-street Wharf, Philadelphia, have for sale, on the lowest terms,

Hanover Pig Iron, Stoves and hollow Ware,
English, German and American Steel,
Bar, Sheet and Rolled Iron,
Nail and Spike Rods,
Tierce, Hogshead and Butt Hoops,
Ships' Cabouses and Cabin Stoves,
House and Smith Coal.

☞ All orders in their line of business executed with punctuality. t. f.

Sixty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Chester, Delaware county, on Sunday, the 12th instant, a Negro Man, who calls himself Jeffery Butcher, 24 years of age; about 5 feet 11 inches high, straight in his carriage, a pleasant countenance, shews his teeth when he laughs; had on and took with him, one new striped nankeen coat of a greenish colour; one half worn green do, one browniish do. one new pair of nankeen breeches, one new yellow jacket, bound with green ribband; one half worn red caliminco do. two pair of trowsers, one of top-sail duck; several pair of cotton stockings, one pair of pumps and one pair of shoes, with large plated buckles; two hats, one almost new. He has been seen along the wharves of Philadelphia, and is supposed to have endeavoured to get on board some vessel, or else concealed in some free negro's house, until an opportunity offers. Therefore, all captains of vessels and others are forbid to harbour him at their peril; if the above negro will return to his master, he shall be used as formerly, which was with the utmost lenity. The above reward will be given to any person or persons who will secure him, so that his master shall have him again.

JOHN ODENHEIMER.

N. B. He has money with him, and will probably change his cloaths.

Chester, August 21, 1792.

TO BE LET,

A LOT, with a compleat stone dwelling-house, in a suitable place for a store or a tradesman of almost any kind; it would be a suitable place for a Cutler, as there is a compleat fall of water before the door, with plenty of water for almost any kind of water-works tilt-hammers and blade-mill may be easily erected, a convenient tan-yard, with a bark-mill worked by water, and many other conveniences if required; the premises are situated within ten miles of the borough of Wilmington, and one mile of Kennet square, in Kennet township, Chester county. Any person applying to the subscriber, living near the place, may view the premises, and know the terms, which will be moderate. Immediate entrance will be given, by

¶ JOB PACKER.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the public in general, and his friends and customers in particular, that he has removed from the house where he formerly resided, to the inn lately occupied by Mrs. Sidney Paul, well known by the sign of the Indian King, in Market-street, where he has laid in a stock of the best of liquors, which he will always make it his study to procure. He has good accommodations for travellers, with their horses and carriages; requests a continuance of the patronage and encouragement of the public, and subscribes himself,

Their humble servant,
MICHAEL KITTS.

N. B. Horses taken in at livery, and horses and chairs to hire. t. f.

Harrisburgh Mail-Stage

STARTS every Wednesday, from Mr. Henry Eply's, in Race-street, between Third and Fourth-streets, and arrives at Harrisburgh on the Saturday morning following——starts from Mr. Crabb's. innkeeper, Harrisburgh, on Monday, and arrives on Wednesday at Philadelphia.

☞ The READING STAGE starts from Reading, at Mr. John Witman's, innkeeper, on Monday, and arrives at Philadelphia on Tuesday morning; then starts from Philadelphia on Friday morning, at 4 o'clock, and arrives at Reading on Saturday morning. The greatest care and attention shall be paid,

by the public's humble servant,
WILLIAM COLEMAN.

Just Published, by

THOMAS DOBSON,

Bookseller, at the stone-house, in Second-street, Philadelphia,

VOLUME IX. OF

ENCYCLOPÆDIA;

Or Dictionary of Arts, Sciences, and Miscellaneous Literature,

On a Plan entirely new.

By which the different Sciences and Arts are digested into the form of distinct Treatises or Systems.

THIS volume contains Hydrostatics, Hygrometer, History of Japan, Iceland, Jerusalem, Jews, India, Insects, Insurance, Ireland, Italy, Kamtschatka, Knighthood, Language, Law, Legerdemain, with a great variety of Biographical and Miscellaneous Articles.—Illustrated with thirty-one elegant copperplates.

CONDITIONS.

I. The work is printing on superfine paper, and new types, (cast for the purpose) which will be occasionnally renewed before they contract a worn appearance.

II. The work is furnished in boards, in *volumes* or *half volumes* as subscribers chuse, the price of the whole *volumes*, Five Dollars each, of the *half volumes*, Two Dollars and two-thirds of a Dollar each. Ten Dollars entry money, to be paid on subscribing, the volumes or half volumes finished to be paid when delivered, the price of one volume to be paid in advance, and the price of each succeeding volume to be paid on delivering the volume preceding it. No part of the work will be delivered unless paid for.

III. In the course of publication will be delivered about five hundred copperplates, elegantly engraved in Philadelphia; which by far exceed in number those given in any other Scientific Dictionary. At the close of the publication will be delivered, an elegant Frontispiece, the Dedication, Preface, and proper Title Pages for the different volumes.

*** It is expected the work will be comprised in about Eighteen volumes in quarto.

The subscription will continue open on the above terms till the first day of September next, to give opportunity to those who are not yet subscribers, to come forward.

Those who have subscribed, and got only a small part of the work, are requested to complete their setts, as far as published, as soon as possible, as after the first of next September, by which time the Tenth Volume is expected to be ready, the Publisher will not consider himself bound to make up those setts which are not completed up to that period.

Philadelphia, June 15, 1793.

OLIVER EVANS, late of the state of Delaware, informs the public, that he has removed to Philadelphia, No. 437, North Second-street, where he will thankfully receive any applications for the use of his Patent Improvements on Mills, and the art of manufacturing flour. He will furnish those who are not sufficiently acquainted with the principles of his improvements, with drawings and descriptions, that will enable them to erect all the different machines necessary to perform the operations of cleansing, grinding, boulting, and of boulting over the midlings or coarse meal, and grinding it over with the grain, so as to finish it altogether, thereby making the greatest quantity of superfine flour that the grain will produce at one operation.---He has been at much expence in collecting the different and most approved constructions of mills and plans for boulting, and the quality, size, and manner of dressing the mill-stones, suitable to the power of the mill, and quality of the grain: and will assist in planning mills from the foundation, and make drawings thereof, if required. He has for sale, boulting cloths and mill-stones of the first quality, at the lowest prices, which he will warrant. If the stones prove not good, they will be received again and the cost of carriage paid. Those who apply for either stones or cloths, will please to mention the power of the mill, size of the boulting-reels, quality of the grain, and on what business it is to run. Orders by post, or otherwise, will be punctually attended to as if the parties were present. ‖

To the Public,

CATHARINE DIEMER'S

Infallible UNCTION, or OINTMENT for the SCALD HEAD, is sold by the subscriber, living in Kensington, near the burying-ground, in the Northern Liberties of Philadelphia.

THIS universal Ointment heals and eradicates the abovesaid scald head entirely, without any pain, which several hundred formerly afflicted persons, residing in this and the neighbouring states, can testify, some of whom had been in a very distressed situation with that malady for forty years, and by this valuable ointment perfectly cured of this long and loathsome leprosy; also a number of poor children two years old, who have suffered the most excruciating pains and anguish, occasioned by ignorant empirics, and unskilful quacks in this dangerous malady, have, by their parents using this unction, been happily cured: Likewise have been entirely restored, many of our continental troops, whose inveterate leprosy was deemed dangerous and incurable, which occasioned their discharge from our army, previous to their application of this sovereign remedy.

This salutary unction or ointment, formerly prepared by Catharine Diemer, is only prepared and vended by the subscriber, at the above specified place, and no where else, with proper directions respecting its happy use, and is offered to the afflicted part of the public, by SOPHIA KRESSEL, daughter of the late John Bellin, deceased, and wife to Andrew Kressel.

N. B. Children and grown persons, afflicted with scald heads, are received at her house, and an infallible cure of that leprosy is warranted by her.

At said place may be had, universal pills for the Gravel, and its malignant stages, as well as a safe strengthening restorative for the weakness and pains in the back; said pills administering immediate relief to the afflicted.

FIVE DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away, on the 20th May last, from the subscriber, living in Bensalem township, county of Bucks and state of Pennsylvania, a strong hearty able Negroe man, named Tobe, twenty-three years of age, about five feet nine inches high, pretty black, shows his teeth and gums very much when he laughs, which he does very frequently, his knees turn considerably inwards; he is apt to get in liquor, swears and is impertinent and saucy when intoxicated; he is well acquainted with all kind of plantation work, being brought up to the farming business: Had on when he went away, an old hat, tow shirt and trowsers, a good deal worn, an old under-jacket, the fore part of it striped velvet, with corduroy backs, and sugar-loaf buttons, and an old pair of shoes and buckles, but will be likely to supply himself with other cloaths. Whoever apprehends the said runaway servant, and brings him home, or secures him in any prison, so that his master may get him again, shall have the above reward, and all reasonable charges, paid by

ABRAHAM LARUE, junr.

N. B. All persons are forbid to harbour the said negro, at their peril. If the above negro returns home to his master, he shall meet with the same usuage as formerly, which was with the utmost lenity. †

June 5th, 1793.

Eight Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Alexandria township, Huntingdon county, and state of New-Jersey, on the 3d of June instant, a certain WILLIAM GOODEN, an apprentice, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, stout built, red full faced, dark brown hair, tied, eighteen years of age, had on and took with him a dark grey linsey fulled coat and jacket, 2 pair striped trowsers, 1 pair ditto fustian, 2 flax and tow shirts, no shoes, a half worn felt hat, with white looping; also stole and took with him a fiddle, 1 large gammon, 1 loaf of bread, and other provisions; it is supposed he has gone for Sunbury. Whoever takes up the said apprentice, and secures him in any gail, so that his master may have him again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, if brought home, paid by

JOHN SUMMERS,

June 7, 1793. *

Eight Dollars Reward.

RAN away this morning, the 14th day of June, from the subscriber, living in the township of Northampton, Burlington county, and state of New-Jersey, an apprentice lad, named Benjamin Howard, about 5 feet 9 inches high, light complexion, light brown hair, about 18 years of age; took with him two suits of cloaths, one of fustian, and one of jean, both olive coloured, two shirts, one a fine one, marked on the hip N. H. three pair of stockings, two of which are cotton and wool, light blue mixture, the other white cotton with blue rings round the tops, one pair of homespun linnen trowsers, striped, lie colour, pale blue and white, two pair of shoes, one of calf skin, some money in silver, and a new castor hat; It is supposed he is gone towards his father's in the lower Jersey; he is a pretty good looking young fellow. Whoever will secure the said runaway in any gaol, so that his master may have him again, shall be entitled to the above reward, from

‡ ISAAC HAINES.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, in Whitemarsh, on the 25th day of last month, a red COW. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away. SAMUEL THOMAS.

July 3, 1793. ‡

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